# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 31

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

President Tells Congress How U. S. Is Definitely Recovering

Germany Defends Interest Cut

Finland Alleges Poison Plot

China Takes Monkey Off Menu

Curves Mode May Save Potato

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT revives the custom of President Woodrow Wilson and delivers in person his message to the new session of Congress. He avoids specific recommendation and reviews the recovery program, calling for its rigid continuation. He sees the NRA as subject to revisions, but as a permanent structure. He says the farm acreage reduction is succeeding, and that federal credit is fortified by economies. The civil works plan has put 4,000,000 unemployed to work and he plans moves to restore private employment. Pessimistic on world affairs, he says the United States cannot take part in Europe's political arrangements. He defers currency stabilization, deplores armament races, hints at a new plan on war debts. He scores bitterly income tax dodgers and opens the way for bank reform—He impales bank officials grown rich off their stockholders and the public.

¶ The President finds the United States definitely in the process of recovery. This, he says, draws the lines between the few to whom recovery means return to old methods and the many to whom recovery means the reform of old methods, a permanent readjustment of many of our ways of thinking, and therefore of social and economic arrangements—"We have plowed, planted—We must cultivate the soil where good seed is sprouting."

¶ Germany makes quick reply to a protest by the United States that American creditors are not treated fairly by the Reichsbank. Ambassador Dodd represented Americans as convinced that the transfer of 50 per cent interest could be maintained and should not be cut to 30 per cent, particularly since Swiss and Dutch creditors get 100 per cent after accepting German exports. The Reichsbank reply is that it has not been unfair and that 30 per cent is large under its situation—But Berlin does fear London will cut off German goods to make 30 per cent fairer.

¶ Finland begins exhumation of the bodies of army officers whom it suspects may have been murdered. Investigators allege a plot to poison all of Finland's leading technical officers. Finland and France are endeavoring to connect espionage rings. Helsingfors police are holding 20 suspects, including two former Michigan school-teachers. A servant girl who is said to have confessed is protected from lynchers. Spy plots are wicked business and must be punished—But usually they simmer down to one-tenth of the rumor.

¶ The Monitor commences today publication of a weekly magazine section which will appear as a constituent part of the paper each Wednesday. With its world-wide staff of trained correspondents and its high sources of information, the Monitor now undertakes a survey of world affairs in a form hardly possible in its news columns. As the first issue shows, men who loom large in international events are to contribute thoughtful articles. The new magazine is one more instrument with which the Monitor will seek to do for nations what it is seeking to do for individuals—To bring them into closer fellowship through understanding.

¶ South China epicures are thrown into turmoil by the Government coming to the rescue of monkeys. The proclamation specifies that monkey meat and monkey brain must be removed from the menus of all restaurants. "Monkeys possess many of the traits of men," says the Government, "including intelligence. Therefore, they should be protected." Now it would seem to be France's turn to do something—Many hapless horses are just as bright as monkeys.

¶ Mexico pays Spain $560,000 on account as 15 fighting ships progress in Spanish naval yards. The contract calls for two gunboats, three transports and 10 armed launches, costing $4,480,000. Mexico isn't seeking war any more than is the United States. Probably it, too, foresees the eventual coming of a real disarmament pact and it seeks to be prepared—It wishes to play a nice part when warship scuttling comes to pass.

¶ England's embattled potato farmers take hope. The British Potato Marketing Board declares the new feminine fashion of curves in the figure is lifting the long ban on the humble tuber. "The recent decline in our industry has been caused largely by the slimming craze," it says. "If we can get women turned strongly in the new direction we can sell all our potatoes and grow bigger crops." If the ladies believe as the Board does all will be as it says—The potatoes they greatly feared will come upon them.

## Directors Outline Policy For New Magazine Section

IN THE Progress Edition of the Monitor issued Nov. 20-25, there was a record of its 25 years of growth. When the newspaper was a little more than a year old, one of Mrs. Eddy's helpers wrote to her, describing the Monitor as "a most genial persuader of men." She exclaimed, "That is the spirit I have enjoined upon them from the start!" Then she commissioned one of the members of her household to convey to the writer her "loving thanks." This was in January, 1910, and the newspaper about which she had been thinking for 25 years was in full being, reaching many homes, developing in power to bless mankind according to her hopes and prophecy. It was persuading men to engage in correct thinking, that is, thinking or judging in accord with mercy, that quality which "is twice-blessed." It is interesting to note that Mrs. Eddy in figurative speech names justice as "the handmaid" of mercy.

Justice misconceived, urgent and willful, drawing the sword instead of reasoning, by every conquest is sowing the seed of future wars. Mrs. Eddy's teaching in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is, "Let Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way, and let human justice pattern the divine."

Justice serving under divine compassion adjusts inequalities, corrects what is unfair and develops social harmony. Through the understanding of mercy, which "endureth for ever," all mankind may be delivered from fear and enabled to find true health and happiness, and there could be no higher mission for a newspaper than to unfold such possibilities of blessing. Pride and fear, with perpetual occasions for offense and defense, may be quieted among men of good will so that on earth there may be peace.

The warrior boastfully says, "My spear knows no brother." With war in the heart man denies even blood relationship in the human family. Surely a new sense of family will arise when people of the nations "learn war no more." But this new sense of being has been unfolded by that exponent of true life who said to his disciples, "All ye are brethren;" and who also declared, "One is your Father even God." This truth he declared in a world dominated by swords and spears, by national resentments and religious hatreds; and he dared to take issue with pride and animosity, and appealed to true courage, in the ringing words, "I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Here is the remedy for war in the heart, and when that is gone peace will be in the world.

The publishing of The Christian Science Monitor was one of the many provisions for the aid and comfort of humanity made by Mary Baker Eddy. She had reason to know the tragedies caused by some ill-conducted newspapers, and she intrusted to the body of Christian Scientists the task of supporting a newspaper whose object she said must be "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

The Monitor has already done much to bring its readers into fellowship through understanding. As individuals become friendly, the nations they compose will be able to show international friendship. A weekly magazine section begins with this issue wherein there will be scope for more complete discussions of world needs and problems than is possible in the columns of a daily newspaper. It is hoped that these discussions will be helpful to all thinkers in the world laboring for equity and peace.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## Reich Unification Pushed by Force Of Popular Vote

### 'Hitler Is Doing Better Than We Expected,' Skeptics Admit

*Last of Two Articles*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN—A fresh drive toward the consolidation of the state, according to National Socialist lines, has been the immediate result in home affairs of Herr Hitler's overwhelming victory on Nov. 12.

The interval since the March 5 elections may well be regarded as the period of cleaning-up. In all spheres of national life, measures intended to eradicate "Marxist and politically unsound" persons and institutions were adopted as an obvious preliminary to the erection of the Third Reich.

Popular opinion, whatever it may be worth, has become quite quiescent. In fact, many are settling down to the new régime. "Hitler is doing far better than we expected," is an opinion often heard nowadays. Whatever may be their individual political views, the sense of coöperation in the work of national revival and the hope of better things appears to convince many that the National Socialists will accomplish far more for Germany than the former political parties even attempted.

That the leaders of the Third

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**Things Present**

The Christian Science Monitor hails a new year of progress by publishing a weekly magazine section in rotogravure, the first issue of which accompanies your paper today. The effort is being made to provide a helpful background for the news. The Marquis of Lothian, for example, invites the world to follow the Way-shower to the solution of the world's problems; Edouard Herriot, France's outstanding statesman, sees a basis for peace in coöperation; and the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East answers the important question: "Is war inevitable between Japan and the United States?" The Editorial Board is hopeful that each reader will find something of interest in the section, and will watch the mail bags for frank comments.

One of the amazing things about repeal is the apparent willingness of some people to believe that the money now being spent for booze is a brand new lot of currency which nobody possessed before. Mr. Abbot wonders how long it will be before people will stop kidding themselves realizing that this money used to buy necessities. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

Setting the table is discussed in today's installment of "Etiquette in Daily Living" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

**And Things to Come**

Our illustrious office pup, Snubs, is to have more room to scamper around. Look for him in strip form on the inside back page tomorrow.

Thursday also brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

## Boston Bar Seeks To Plug Holes In Jury Exemptions

### Legislative Action Proposed as Climax to Suffolk County Inquiry

Legislative action to permanently seal a legal loophole through which unscrupulous jurymen crawl when asked to testify in court concerning their jury service will be sought shortly by the Boston Bar Association.

This advice, coming from an authoritative source today, hinges on the Suffolk County Grand Jury investigation of alleged wholesale jury fixing, which attained a climax yesterday when justice reached out a firm hand and pulled two more former jurymen into court, charged with selling their votes.

The two jurors were arraigned in Suffolk Superior Court today before Judge Louis S. Cox. They pleaded not guilty to indictments charging obstruction of justice and accepting of bribes. They were given 14 days to file special pleas and allowed their freedom on the $3000 bail each furnished when arrested last night.

On grounds furnished to them by statute, these jurymen followed the action of numerous others just ahead of them—they refused to answer questions because such testimony, they felt, might lead to their incrimination in "shady" dealings.

The paradox here is that the court had granted them immunity in exchange for their testimony, if given. Immunity is a potent weapon that the court wields but which is rendered null and void, the experts declared, when confronted with that gangster code that will not incriminate a fellow criminal.

Yet the court is powerless to go beyond the point of coaxing jurors to testify. Thus the attack propelled by the Bar Association is aimed chiefly at gang influence over juries. The gangster withholds testimony on the claim justified by the state that he would incriminate himself—actually his testimony would incriminate a raft of others in many cases.

In the words of a judge instrumental in the jury investigation, the law in question "works for the advantage of the gangster and no one else. The juryman who is not guilty is not afraid to testify. It is the guilty juryman who withholds testimony under the privilege accorded him by the state."

The jurors hailed into court yesterday, charged with accepting bribes amounting to $25, are the same who refused answers in previous disbarment cases against prominent lawyers charged with buying juries. Warrants for their arrests were among the first things authorized by the newly organized Suffolk County Grand Jury.

One of them declined to give his age, to tell his birthplace, or to answer any question on the ground that such information might tend to incriminate himself.

The police are on the trail of two others charged officially with "willfully and corruptly entering into agreements to take and taking money to give a verdict" and "conspiring to obstruct and impede justice."

## Ely Proposes To Fight Crime And Tax Sales

### Massachusetts Governor Lays His Program Before Legislature

### Central Police Urged

### Court Reorganization and Limitation of Capital Punishment Advocated

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendations to the 1934 Legislature as it convened today were mainly concerned with making the State sensibly impregnable against organized crime and sound in its financial standing.

Proposals for the establishment of a central state police force, the passage of a sales tax law, limitation of capital punishment and reorganization of the district courts were high spots in his annual message.

Equally drastic as attacks on the orthodox fabric of law enforcement were the Governor's recommendations that the grand jury be abolished and jurors be selected by a nonpolitical commission as urged by the crime commission.

Declaring that maintenance of the so far unimpaired state credit is the chief responsibility of the legislators, Governor Ely expressed pride that the financial soundness of the State has permitted it to expend $40,000,000 to save the tottering credit of some of the municipalities. He emphasized that continued relief of the impoverished and continued success of the federal emergency program must be erected on sound state and municipal credit.

The Governor was solemnly ushered into the House chamber where the two branches set in joint session. Before him marched the sergeants-at-arms, resplendent in top hats and lord mayorish with their sturdy maces.

His first recommendation, following his acclaim for the financial condition of the State, was for partial restoration of employees' pay cuts. This stand, which will evoke criticism from advocates of cheap government, was elicited by the Governor's conviction that there is little "efficiency in government administered by underpaid employees."

**Outgrowth of Studies**

In a short, lucid address, the Governor proposed a legislative pattern of liberal and conservative measures, a balance which has made Massachusetts almost unique among the states. Many of the recommendations were the direct outgrowth of studies and recommendations made by various commissions.

Thus his recommendation for a central police force issued from the proposals of the Crime Commission. Declaring he was aware that this recommendation would evoke criticism from some of the fervid supporters of home rule, he declared the prevalence and boldness of organized crime had necessitated some such centralization of enforcement.

The recommendation for the sales tax, which was the most important of his financial program, resulted, he said, from the utter lack of any other source of revenue to support rising state costs. The coming year will witness the unusual outlay of $250,000 for the state election. Recovery, moreover, has raised general state expenses, while the proceeds of the liquor tax will not go into the general treasury.

To tighten still further the law enforcement machinery of the

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## Rebel Army Routed In Front of Peiping By Chinese Troops

PEIPING, China, Jan. 3 (AP)—The remnants of Gen. Liu Kuei-tang's rebel army from Chahar, numbering 2000, attempted to penetrate Peiping today, pillaging the countryside along the way.

Government forces repulsed the invaders who were considered incapable of threatening Peiping, but the fact that an American school at Tungchow was in their path caused anxiety to members of the American diplomatic corps here.

The main body of outlaws appeared near the border of the demilitarized zone. Japanese airplanes flew over Peiping observing the outlaws, who would have been attacked by the Japanese if they had entered the demilitarized zone.

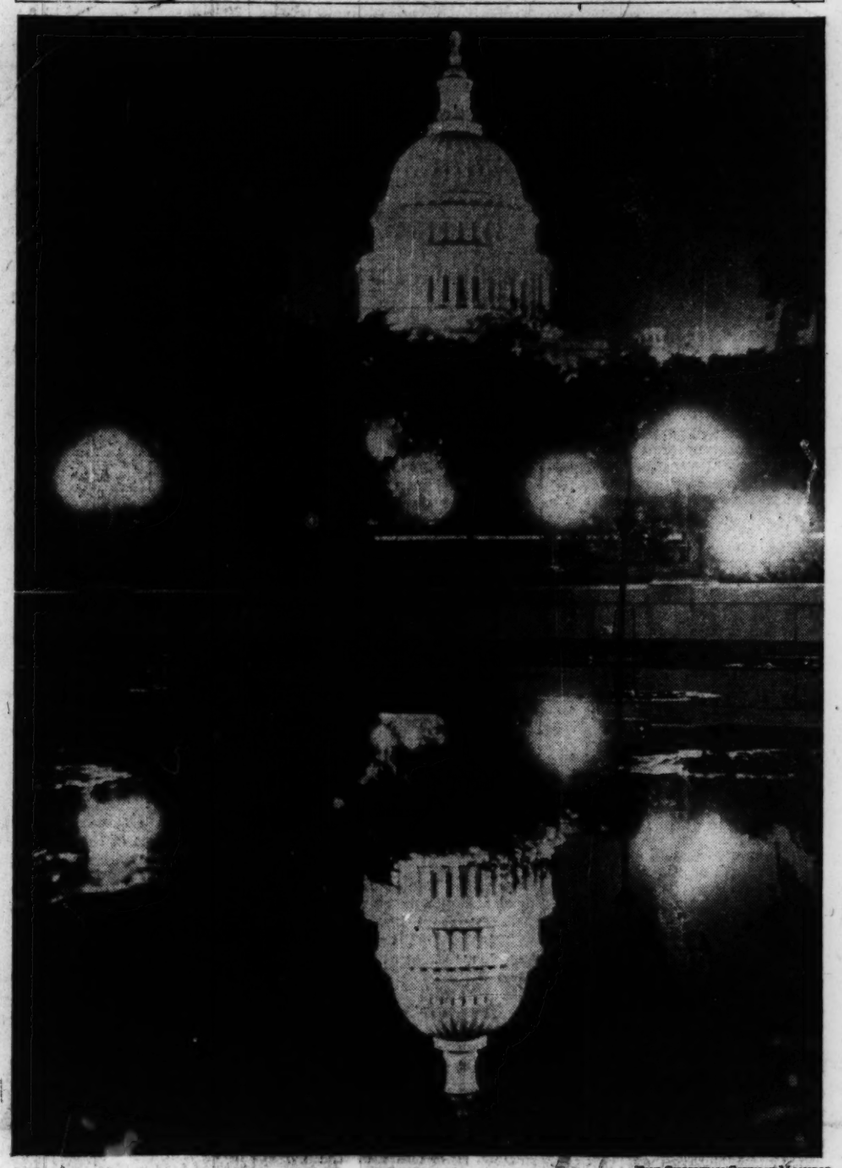
The band of outlaws held up and robbed Mr. Cuthbert Shelley, engineer of the British Legation, a few miles outside of Peiping and made travel in this section highly dangerous. Traffic into the city was held up.

### Naval Attack Considered

NANKING, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Navy Ministry indicated tonight the National Government is considering an attack on Foochow, capital of the rebellious Fukien Province, from the sea. Foochow, in which 144 Americans are stationed, has been bombed by National Government plants but thus far no naval attack has been made on the city. The United States destroyer Fulton anchored off Foochow Dec. 29, prepared to protect American lives and property.

# Roosevelt Appeals Direct To Congress To Give Fresh Support on Recovery And Shaping Nation To Modern Needs

### *Reflects Its Light Over Country*



The National Capitol at Night — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Old Rites Mingle Strangely With Modern Ways at Opening of Seventy-Third Congress

### President Is Notified by Telephone and Rides to Capitol in Auto

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Old-time ceremonials were revived again today with the reopening of Congress where for the first time the President's annual message on the "state of the Union" was sent out direct to the nation by radio.

In Senate and House, gavels fell promptly at noon, with ruddy-faced Vice-President John Nance Garner presiding over the one, and white-maned Speaker Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, over the other. Long before the hour the galleries were jammed, and in the Senate onlookers were standing two abreast at the back of the seats for the ceremony.

The lengthy roll call in the House delayed the arrival of the President, and meanwhile the Senate had organized, sworn in four new members and temporarily recessed. It was with a quadruple "rat-a-tat, tat, tat" that Mr. Garner brought the Senate to order.

For 10 minutes previous there had been scenes of welcome and home-coming, like the reunion of students at school, and Republicans and Democrats shook hands and joked without regard for party, while a few ex-Senators, including Smith W. Brookhart and Walter C. Edge, who have the privilege of the Senate floor, mingled with the groups.

**New Senators Sworn In**

"The Senate will be in order," cried the Vice-President, and the noise stopped quickly with the invocation.

Four new senators were sworn in, being led forward according to old custom arm in arm by the other senator from their State. Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, escorted forward Senator Harry F. Byrd; Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, brought forward Senator Carl A. Hatch (D.); Senator Warren R. Austin (R.) of Vermont, escorted Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R.) of the same State, and Senator Robert D. Carey (R.) led forward the new Democratic Senator from Wyoming, Joseph F. O'Mahoney, former Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, was on the Senate floor to see the latter sworn in. The group came to the Vice-Presidential dais where the brief oath was administered. Then, after a few perfunctory acts organizing the upper

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### President Stresses the Future

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address to a joint session of Congress today follows:

I come before you at the opening of the regular session of the Seventy-third Congress, not to make requests for special or detailed items of legislation; I come, rather, to counsel with you, who, like myself, have been selected to carry out a mandate of the whole people, in order that without partisanship you and I may coöperate to continue the restoration of our national well-being and, equally important, to build on the ruins of the past a new structure designed better to meet the present problems of modern civilization.

Such a structure includes not only the relations of industry and agriculture and finance to each other, but also the effect which all of these three have on our individual citizens and on the whole people as a nation.

Now that we are definitely in the process of recovery, lines have been rightly drawn between those to whom this recovery means a return to old methods—and the number of these people is small—and those for whom recovery means a reform of many old methods, a permanent readjustment of many of our ways of thinking and therefore of many of our social and economic arrangements.

Civilization cannot go back; civilization must not stand still. We have undertaken new methods. It is our task to perfect, to improve, to alter when necessary, but in all cases to go forward. To consolidate what we are doing, to make our economic and social structure capable of dealing with modern life is the joint task of the legislative, the judicial, and the executive branches of the National Government.

**Seek Greater Opportunity to Prosper**

Without regard to party, the overwhelming majority of our people seek a greater opportunity for humanity to prosper and find happiness. They recognize that human welfare has not increased and does not increase through mere materialism and luxury, but that it does progress through integrity, unselfishness, responsibility and justice.

In the past few months, as a result of our action, we have demanded of many citizens that they surrender certain licenses to do as they pleased in their business relationships; but we have asked this in exchange for the protection which the state can give against exploitation by their fellow men or by combinations of their fellow men.

I congratulate this Congress upon the courage, the earnestness and the efficiency with which you met the crisis at the Special Session. It was your fine understanding of the national problem that furnished the example which the country has so splendidly followed. I venture to say that the task confronting the First Congress of 1789 was no greater than your own.

I shall not attempt to set forth either the many phases of the crisis which we experienced last March, nor the many measures which you and I undertook during the Special Session that we might initiate recovery and reform.

It is sufficient that I should speak in broad terms of the results of our common counsel.

The credit of the Government has been fortified by drastic reduction in the cost of its permanent agencies through the Economy Act.

**Much Nearer Goal of Recovery**

With the twofold purpose of strengthening the whole financial structure and of arriving eventually at a medium of exchange which will have over the years less variable purchasing and debt-paying power for our people than that of the past, I have used the authority granted me to purchase all American-produced gold and silver and to buy additional gold in the world markets.

Careful investigation and constant study prove that in the matter of foreign exchange rates, certain of our sister nations find themselves so handicapped by internal and other conditions that they feel unable at this time to enter into stabilization discussions based on permanent and world-wide objectives.

The overwhelming majority of the banks, both national and state, which reopened last spring, are in sound condition and have been brought within the protection of federal insurance. In the case of those banks which were not permitted to reopen, nearly $600,000,000 of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

### Reviews Progress Made but Looks Ahead to Further Success

### Intimates the Need Of Balanced Trade

### Says World Is Not Ready Yet to Undertake Stabilized Currency

By Erwin D. Canham

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—With a thrilling keynote of reform: "To make our economic and social structure capable of dealing with modern life," President Roosevelt appealed in person to the reassembled Seventy-third Congress today for continued coöperation in shaping the nation to the new times.

Little emphasis was placed on business recovery as such, on progress made since Congress went away, on men back at work and rising prices, as the Chief Executive followed Woodrow Wilson in returning to the practice of the early Presidents and went to Capitol Hill to deliver his message directly to a joint session of both houses of Congress.

Instead, the message—which is the keynote of Administration endeavor in the new year—constantly looked ahead. Reserving specific steps in the continued "Roosevelt revolution" for later rapid-fire messages to Congress or for Administration influence in committees, Mr. Roosevelt nevertheless sketched a full picture of his objectives.

**Made His Meaning Clear**

An hour after the National Legislature assembled, and after he had been formally notified of this fact, the President rode swiftly up Pennsylvania Avenue, utilized a hastily constructed ramp into the House side of the Capitol, and appeared before the joint session armed with all the vigor of his dominant personal appeal.

In his opening sentences, the President laid down concretely his answer to critics who object to the "reform" side of recovery, and insist that government should cease "meddling." Recognizing that this claim really summarizes most of the criticism of the past year's effort, Mr. Roosevelt plainly declared that recovery cannot mean a return to old methods, but "a reform of many old methods, a permanent readjustment of many of our ways of thinking and therefore of many of our social and economic arrangements."

In this task, the President significantly coupled the judiciary with the executive and the legislative branches in the joint effort "to perfect, to improve, to alter when necessary, but in all cases to go forward." By referring to the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt plainly issued an invitation for coöperation which may in time contain a challenge.

**Pleads to Banish Fear**

Buttressing his appeal for reform, the Chief Executive resorted to the same declaration of fundamentals which he used in his inaugural when he said "fear is the enemy." For in his second great state paper, addressing those who cling to the old methods, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Human welfare has not increased and does not increase through mere materialism and luxury, but . . . through integrity, unselfishness, responsibility, and justice."

Knit in with his objectives, the President outlined what has been done already and is being done. He began boldly with the dollar.

Gold and silver purchases, he declared, have been made to arrive eventually at the compensated dollar: a medium of exchange with less variable purchasing and debt-paying power than in the past.

**Bars to Stabilization**

In an important declaration on international stabilization, Mr. Roosevelt takes the safe line—which it is perhaps surprising the Administration has never taken strongly before—that certain sister nations cannot now stabilize on a permanent and world-wide basis. The qualifications "permanent" and "world-wide" are significant.

The President leaves aside "temporary" stabilization, which he has been urged to enter, and merely declares the fact—obvious to all who have followed either French or British policy—that neither country is ready either to return fully to gold or to adopt a permanent ratio.

In two short paragraphs, the President gives a meaty outline of the NRA program. He lays down organization of industry, protection of labor, abolition of child labor, and application of uniform hours and wages as fundamental pillars.

**Against Ruinous Rivalries**

Then, looking ahead, he strikes a balance between antitrust legislation and the need for preventing ruinous rivalries which victimize the public itself. This presages further legislation, perhaps the replacement of the Sherman Antitrust Law with a compromise based upon NRA experience.

In his passage on the experiment of government coöperation with business, the President reflects full confidence. Discussing the AAA his confidence is more measured . . . the goal of restored purchasing

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# Dominion Plan For Philippines Urged by Group

## Committee of Americans Submits Proposal to President

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—"Dominion status" for the Philippines, looking toward independence stabilized by trade reciprocity, was urged upon President Roosevelt yesterday by a committee of important Americans.

The new plan, stimulated by prospective collapse of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act on Jan. 17, calls also for withdrawal of American naval bases from the islands when their neutrality is guaranteed by international agreement. The plan is to enlist agreement of the United States and the Philippines alike in a practicable evolution which will completely transform one of the world's danger spots.

Sponsored by a committee acting for the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation, the new deal for the Philippines rests on six points:

1. Immediate responsible government, subject to certain restricted rights of intervention by an American Governor-General.
2. Right to conclude treaties and be represented at international conferences (These first two points attempt to duplicate rights of British Dominions).
3. Termination of this period of responsible government after 10 years, if a neutralization agreement has been reached.
4. Surrender of American naval bases at that date, with international status having been worked out in settlement of larger Pacific issues at 1935 conference.
5. Fifteen-year reciprocity agreement providing for moderate duties and quotas between United States and Philippines.
6. Filipino immigration into United States regulated by quota or by reciprocal agreement.

The plan set forth in the committee's report seems to guarantee the chief desiderata of Philippine-American relations: preparation for independence, economic preservation of the islands, and guarantees of neutrality without a dangerous American commitment in the shape of indefensible naval bases.

Collaborating in the document were such leaders as President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin; Mr. Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and the United Press; Mr. George F. Milton, editor, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and nine other leading lawyers and educators.

Following is a summary of the committee's recommendations:

**For Ten-Year Period**

"In the view of the committee, the United States should take steps to establish immediately in the Philippines a government in which complete administrative responsibility would be placed in a Philippine Cabinet responsible to a Philippine Legislature, subject to certain restricted and clearly defined rights of control to be exercised by an American governor-general.

"The United States, for example, might retain exclusive responsibility for defense and should enjoy certain emergency powers of intervention to prevent grave financial abuse and internal disorder. Subject to the general supervision of the United States, the Philippines should have the right to conclude treaties of a commercial nature and should be entitled to representation at international conferences.

"This transitional form of government should terminate at the end of ten years in favor of complete independence, provided an international neutralization agreement is then in effect.

"In the opinion of the committee, the program of Philippine independence cannot be dissociated from the larger problem of the Pacific. From the strategic standpoint, the majority of the committee regards the possession of the Philippines by the United States as a definite liability. But the committee cannot support the thesis that the United States should rid itself of the islands merely to strengthen its strategic position.

"Any withdrawal from the Philippines, without taking safeguard to prevent the islands from falling into the hands of any foreign power, would be as unjust to the Filipino people as withdrawal prompted solely by a desire to increase the profits of certain American producers.

"As far as the Philippines are concerned, the United States could make its purpose clear by declaring, in the immediate future, its intention of granting independence to the Philippines on terms regarded by disinterested observers as just to the Filipino people, and of surrendering all of its naval bases and military reservations in the islands upon the conclusion of a neutralization agreement and the granting of independence.

**Economic Measures**

"In discussing the economic problem, the committee wished to emphasize two principles: first, that the United States must recognize that, if it is to fulfill its obligations to grant independence, any economic arrangements looking to this end must be framed with a view to the interests of the Philippine Islands and not merely as a cloak for the desires of a few American producers; second, the Filipino people must realize that the régime of free trade which they now enjoy under territorial status will be considerably modified when they obtain independence.

"The committee believes that the Philippines offer an opportunity to conclude a reciprocity agreement in accordance with the general program of the Administration. This agreement should run for at least 15 years, regardless of whether the islands meanwhile become independent. After a transitional period of a year or two, both governments should impose moderate duties upon goods from the other. Moreover, certain quotas on leading commodities might be imposed.

"The committee wishes to point out the danger of allowing the terms of a reciprocity agreement to be unduly influenced by a few American producers. Already an excessive tariff policy dominated by such producers has been a factor in destroying the economic life of Cuba. A similar situation should not be allowed to develop in regard to the Philippines. If it is deemed necessary for the United States to protect domestic beet-sugar production such protection should take the form of a direct aid from the American Government, such as a processing tax.

"The committee sympathizes with the desire of the American labor movement to exclude Oriental immigrants because of their lower standard of living, but believes that the problem should be handled in a way that would not humiliate a sensitive people. The committee recommends, therefore, that some other means be devised for handling the problem, such as placing Filipino immigrants on a quota after independence, or the conclusion of a reciprocal immigration treaty or executive agreement. A satisfactory solution of the Filipino immigration problem might constitute a precedent to be applied to other Oriental immigrants."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## *Never the Twain Shall Part?*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P & A

**Dr. Leo Wolman Consults With General Johnson**

## Chelsea Election Case Is Nearing Conclusion

Arguments in the case seeking to declare the recent Chelsea mayoralty election illegal, which has been heard for the last two weeks before three justices in Suffolk Superior Court, were expected to be concluded today. Mr. Wendall P. Murray, chief counsel for Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley, the defendant, occupied nearly two hours today in the first part of his argument.

Former District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell, counsel for Representative William H. Melley, who with nine other Chelsea citizens brought the petition to void the election on the grounds that corrupt practices were committed at the polls, will argue directly following Mr. Murray. As the judges have not requested a transcript of the evidence heard in the case, an immediate decision is expected at the conclusion of Mr. Bushnell's argument.

## Ely and Mansfield to Speed CWA Funds for Boston

Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield are planning to join forces to gain swift approval of Boston's public works projects by a trip to Washington within 10 days.

Tentative plans were made for the trip during Mayor Mansfield's visit to the Governor's office yesterday. The Governor congratulated the new Mayor on his choice of Mr. Henry E. Foley as corporation counsel. They talked 30 minutes.

## Mason Heads Book Company

Mr. Trentwell Mason has been appointed president and general manager of Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company, Boston book publishers, to succeed Mr. Warren F. Gregory, who resigned after more than 30 years as head of the firm. The company plans a new and vigorous publishing policy; an increase in the number of books published yearly and an extension of activities into the field of adult education and non-fiction.

# Milk Concerns In Swedish Town End Competition

## Malmö Coöperative and Its Benefits Described by League Office

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA—How producers and consumers joined together to organize the milk supply of the town of Malmö in Sweden is told in a recent publication of the International Labor Office.

Prior to 1930 the sale of milk in Malmö was mainly in the hands of two organizations—an association of producers known as the Malmö District Dairy Society and the Malmö Milk Company, controlled by Solidar, a distributive coöperative society. A period of rivalry between these two concerns beginning in 1923 was the prelude to a decision to collaborate. At last, in 1930, they joined hands and together formed the Malmö Milk Center which handles the greater part of the dairy produce of the city.

It is claimed that everyone has benefited from this arrangement. Overhead expenses have been cut down owing to the cessation of competition; there have been no reductions of staff or wages, and an equitable agreement has been made as to prices.

In spite of having to pay rather more for its supplies than ordinary retailers, and charge rather less, the Milk Center has made a profit. In 193[illegible] the turnover amounted to 3,889,459 crowns (1,922,249 in 1930), representing a sale of 19,638,000 liters of milk at a net profit of 53,923 crowns (nearly £3000).

Under the terms of the agreement, each of the two participating concerns retains its own identity and each subscribed one-half of the minimum capital of 300,000 crowns to the funds of the Milk Center. They share equally in the management and the profit is divisible in the proportion of one-third to the Milk Center's general reserve, one-third to the milk producers and one-third back to the consumers through Solidar.

The Milk Center is run by a board of which each of the participating concerns appoints four members. These eight elect a general manager.

At the beginning of 1932 the Solidar Coöperative Society owned 193 shops of which 190 were for the sale of foodstuffs, with 123 of the 190 selling both dairy produce and bread, as is usual in Sweden. Its membership was then 13,892.

The population of Malmö was 113,000 at the 1921 census. Allowing four for a family, the membership of Solidar Coöperative Society would account for about half the city's inhabitants. Thus, when the former customers of the Dairy Society are added, the Milk Center can be said to cater for practically the whole of Malmö.

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The Cat and Butterfly Box, 5/- per lb.

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# AAA Sweeps Up And NRA Buzzes Over Like Action

## Peek Régime Goes—Wolman Is Expected to Part From Johnson

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — Decks were cleared at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration today for advance along the lines of policies held by the Secretary of Agriculture and the "brain trust" as the personnel vestiges of Mr. George N. Peek's policies were wiped out in a general reorganization.

New figures moved into key positions as high members of the Peek régime moved out while the shake-up revealed itself even more fully in mergers of various activities and discontinuance of others which had played a prominent part in effectuating now abandoned policies.

Simultaneously, the NRA was rife with rumors of a similar house cleaning with the departure of Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, expected in the near future as the most spectacular feature in the changes. Although Dr. Wolman denied today that he had resigned, his lack of sympathy with NRA policies has been generally known for some time and makes his eventual departure inevitable.

**No Change in Policy**

No change in AAA policy is indicated by the reorganization in farm relief agency. Policy changes were made at the time of Mr. Peek's departure. The present move is simply to bring the actual personnel and form of the agency into line with its new policies.

Mr. Chester C. Davis, new administrator, said the purpose was "to establish a compact organization to deal more effectively and directly with major problems confronting American agriculture."

"Now that the first rush of emergency is over," he said, "it is possible to institute economies in personnel. The pending transfer to the NRA of many codes for many industries of remote interest to the farmer will also enable the AAA henceforth to concentrate its efforts exclusively upon problems of the most pressing and most immediate concern to agriculture. Most essential of these are adjustments in the production needed to attain and maintain increased farm income."

**Brookhart Transferred**

Among approximately 100 persons who will leave the employ of the AAA are former Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa, foreign trade adviser; Mr. William I. Westervelt, head of the processing and marketing division; Mr. Ray C. Miller, chief of the foreign trade section, and Mr. J. D. Dole, chief of the food division.

Sections discontinued completely include food products, fisheries, beverages, foreign trade, imports, code analysis, special commodities and the office of the administrative officer.

Many officials and employees of the foreign trade section, including Mr. Brookhart, are transferred to Mr. Peek's new organization for the promotion of American trade abroad.

The most important concentration involved is that of the production division and certain retained sections of the processing and marketing divisions into a new commodities division.

# Miami Wins Fight For Deeper Harbor With PWA Funds

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3—Allotment of $2,000,000 by the Federal Public Works Administration to the Army Corps of Engineers for the project of deepening Miami Harbor will enable work of developing this into a major port to start immediately.

The present channel depth of from 25 to 27 feet will be deepened to more than 30 feet, and the channel will be widened to 300 feet from its present 200 feet.

The city will make application for a federal loan and grant of $150,000 for deepening at least one slip at the municipal docks to 30 feet, City Manager L. L. Lee said.

Miami's fight for deeper water has been waged over a period of several years, having first been undertaken by the Greater Miami Port Association.

After an authorization for present depth and a turning basin at Fisher Island, calculations showed the original government channel could be deepened and widened to the Miami municipal docks at less expense, and a substitute project was requested.

Senator Park Trammell and Senator Duncan U. Fletcher with Representative Mark Wilcox have been most active in sponsoring the federal allotment.

# Roosevelt Appeals Against Open Saloon

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt has appealed indirectly to the Missouri Legislature to guard against enactment of liquor control legislation which would permit return of the open saloon.

In a telegram to Chairman Rubey M. Hulen of the Democratic State Committee, the President declared he had "great confidence that our party leaders . . . will respect pledges made to the electorate and will provide legislation that will make impossible the return of the open saloon and all its attendant evils."

The telegram was in reply to a communication from Mr. Hulen in which the President's attention was called to the deadlock between the Missouri House and Senate over liquor control legislation.

## British Jobless Decrease

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Ministry of Labor announced Jan. 1 that the number of unemployed persons registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain on Dec. 18 totaled 2,224,079, which is 55,938 less than on Nov. 20 and 499,208 less than the same date in 1932.

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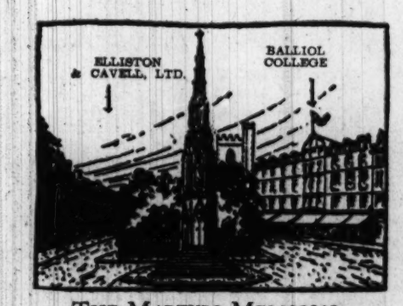


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*"TWO LIFTS TO ALL FLOORS"*

# Dublin Postpones Trial of O'Duffy On Five Counts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

DUBLIN, Jan. 3—The Government has decided not to proceed for the present with the charge against Gen. Eoin O'Duffy for alleged inciting to the murder of Mr. Eamon de Valera.

At the end of last week the General and his friends had spiked the Government's guns by obtaining from the High Court a provisional order prohibiting the military tribunal from proceeding with the case on the grounds that no offense had been disclosed which that tribunal was competent to try.

When the military court met this morning, it began in the traditional fashion of the March lion by defiantly asserting its right to try all cases preferred against General O'Duffy. Then in the gentler accents of the lamb it tactfully acceded to the request of counsel for the Attorney-General and allowed the case to stand over until further notice. Court then adjourned.

Whether General O'Duffy will consent to remain thus under the sword of Damocles during the Government's pleasure is regarded as an open question in political circles here. He has been charged on five counts—of inciting to the murder of Mr. de Valera, of attempting to murder, of being a member of the illegal Blue Shirts, of being a member of another illegal association known as the National Guard of Sedition, and that he publicly tried to recruit for the Blue Shirts.

# Transient Centers In Illinois Give Relief to Needy

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—A state-wide effort to end hitch-hiking, rail-riding and back-door begging is under way in Illinois following announcement by the Illinois Emergency Relief Committee that its new plan for care of transients is in full operation.

From now on, anyone who encounters a transient person in need is asked to direct him to one of the seven transient relief centers which have been opened in Chicago, Cairo, Danville, East St. Louis, Moline, Rockford, and Springfield. If one of these centers is not convenient, emergency relief committees in the various counties will take care of the applicants for aid and see that they make proper connections with the transient center.

The plan is part of the federal machinery for handling the large army of transients, consisting of youths, older persons and even entire families, who have gone on the road in search of better opportunities for livelihood than they found at home.

"The transients will be expected to work for what they receive," the announcement reads. "They may be assigned to help in the dormitory, kitchen, or dining room, or assist in other activities of the shelter home. Food and shelter is provided only as part of the process of helping the transients to become normal members of the community."

## League Names Director

GENEVA, Jan. 3 (AP)—Mr. Arthur Sweetser of Boston, a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations since its foundation, was appointed Sunday by Secretary-General Avenol to the rank of director. He was assigned the special duty of handling questions calculated to interest the United States.

ENGLAND

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RATIONAL TAILORING

Hard work for OVERCOATS?

*Try a Doctor's Life!*

**DOCTOR:** At this time of the year, I seem to spend all the day and half the night in my Overcoat.

**CONSTABLE:** Well, it stands up to the job very well, Sir.

**DOCTOR:** Ah! You're not the first to admire it! But when I tell you I bought it at The Fifty Shilling Tailors I'll bet you'll be surprised. Don't you fellows buy your clothes there?

**CONSTABLE:** Some do—and they speak very well of them. So much so that I've half a mind to risk an Overcoat from them myself.

**DOCTOR:** "Risk," did you say? Take it from me, you'd get the finest Overcoat you've ever had in your life. You can pay either 35/–, 50/– or 75/–, and you can have it made-to-measure if you want to.

**CONSTABLE:** When I get out of uniform I don't mind something a bit smart. How do they go for that sort of thing?

**DOCTOR:** You want to see one of their "Cruising Coats." It's a fact that coats like this have never before cost less than seven or eight guineas.

**CONSTABLE:** What's the cloth like, Sir?

**DOCTOR:** It's that lovely fleecy material—just the right sandy shade that looks a bit dashing, but always keeps fresh and clean. Just the thing for a well-built man like you.

**CONSTABLE:** It sounds very well, but I don't know that I want to be as "dashing" as all that.

**DOCTOR:** Well then, have a look at their 'Hound's Tooth' Check—or their Herringbone Tweeds—or their Mist-Grey West of England cloths—or their Twill Melton. Or even one of their famous Raincoats at 21/–, 35/– or 42/–.

**CONSTABLE:** Have they got plenty of different styles and sizes in all these?

**DOCTOR:** A good many hundred more than you'll care to try on, for your next day's leave.

**CONSTABLE:** Then I think I'll take a Doctor's advice for once, and risk it after all.

**DOCTOR:** Still 'risking' it?—in the face of their Triple Option Guarantee? I tell you, if *they* can't please you, nobody can.

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Balham—61 High Road
Clapham Junction SW11—2-4 St. John's Road
Croydon—114 North End
71 North End 75-77 Church St
Dartford SE2—177-9 High St
Ealing W5—New Broadway, Uxbridge Road
East Ham E6—104-6 High Street North
Fulham SW—322-4 North End Road
Hackney E8—408 Mare Street
Hammersmith—107 King St
Holloway N7—82 Seven Sisters Road
Islington—15-17 High Street
Ilford (Essex)—92 High Road
Kilburn NW6—122-4-6 High Rd
Kingston—69-71 Clarence Street
Lewisham SE13—194 High St
Peckham SE15—54 Rye Lane
Richmond (Surrey)—Duncan House, The Square
Romford (Essex)—18 High Street
Stamford Hill N16—290 Broadway
Streatham SW16—97-99 High Road
Tooting SW17—16-20 High St
Tottenham N17—680 High Rd
Walthamstow E—98-41 High Street
Wimbledon—58 The Broadway
Wood Green N—33 High Road
Woolwich—32-34 Hare Street

MIDLANDS
Birmingham—94-5 High St
147 New St
Burton-on-Trent—9 Station Street
Cambridge—32-33 Petty Cury
Chesterfield—14-16 Burlington Street
Coventry—25-6 Smithford St
Derby—14-16 St. Peter's St
Hanley—2 Piccadilly
3 Piccadilly
Hereford—3a St. Peter's St
22 High Town
Kettering—20 Gold Street
Leicester—1a Haymarket
8 Silver Street
Lincoln—274 High Street
Mansfield—6 West Gate
Newark-on-Trent—14 Stodman Street
Newcastle (Staffs)—41 Ironmarket
Northampton—32 Gold St
22 Market Sq, 27 Gold St
Nottingham—8-9 Beastmarket Hill
30 Clumber Street
7 Exchange Walk
Peterborough—44 Bridge St
Shrewsbury—35 Pride Hill
Stoke-on-Trent—35 Church Street
Walsall—34-6 Park Street
West Bromwich—193 High St
Wolverhampton—16-11 Dudley Street
Worcester—25 The Cross

YORKSHIRE
Barnsley—12 Cheapside
Bradford—10 Manchester Rd
26 Kirkgate
Castleford—21 Carlton Street
Doncaster—34 St. Sepulchregate
14 St. Sepulchregate
Halifax—2-4 Commercial St
Huddersfield—17 King Street
45 New Street
Hull—13-14 Whitefriargate
32 King Edward Street
Keighley—44-6 Low Street
Leeds—53-55 Vicar Lane
155 Briggate, 40/41 Briggate
Pontefract—35 Market Place
Rotherham—19 High Street
Scarborough—2 Westborough
Sheffield—56/102 The Moor
1 Haymarket
Wakefield—12 Bull Ring
2-4 Jackson's Arcade
York—26-7 Parliament Street
9 Low Ousegate

LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
Accrington—24 Blackburn Rd
93 Blackburn Rd
Barrow-in-Furness—182 Dalton Road
Blackburn—26 Darwen Street
29 King William Street
Bolton—64-66 Deansgate
Burnley—85a St. James Street
Bury—34 Fleet Street
Carlisle—58 English Street
Chester—5 Forregate Street
Leigh—13 Bradshawgate
Liverpool—13 Lord Street
45 London Road
53-59 Ranelagh Street
73 London Road
Manchester—22-24 Oldham St, 53 Market St
47-49 Oldham St
Oldham—107 Yorkshire St
66 Yorkshire St
Preston—24 Fishergate
17 Friargate
29 Church Street
Rochdale—45 Yorkshire St
St. Helens—18 Ormskirk St
9 Church Street
Salford—250 Regent Road
Southport—21 Eastbank St
Stockport—111 Princes St
Whitehaven—7a King Street
Wigan—18 Wallgate

EAST COAST
Chelmsford—39 High Street
Colchester—32 High Street
18-20 Long Wyre St
Great Yarmouth—23-24 Broad Row
Grimsby—6 Freeman Street
Ipswich—35 Westgate Street
12-14 Westgate St
King's Lynn—140 High Street
Norwich—1 Haymarket
16 White Lion St
Scunthorpe—133 High Street

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
Ashington—35 Station Road
Bishop Auckland—Newgate End
Blyth—14 Waterloo Road
Consett—Middle Street
Crook—11 Hope Street
Darlington—7 Prebend Row
54 Northgate
Jarrow-on-Tyne—69 Ormonde Street
Newcastle—30 Bigg Market
34 Blackett Street
North Shields—5 Saville St
22-23 Saville St. West
South Shields—171 King St
71 King St
Sunderland—3-4 Fawcett St
West Hartlepool—31 Lynn St
West Stanley—Front Street

WALES and WEST COAST
Aberavon—1 Water Street
Aberdare—6 Canon Street
Cardiff—24 Queen Street
139 Queen Street
Ebbw Vale—Bethcar Street
Maesteg—129 Commercial St
Mountain Ash—Oxford St
corner of Darran Road
Newport—19 High Street
172 Commercial St
Pontypridd—67 Taff Street
Swansea—23 High Street
3 Oxford Street
Tonypandy—109a Dunraven Street

SOUTHERN COUNTIES
Bath—30 Westgate Street
Bournemouth—1 Commercial Rd
Brighton—32-33 Western Rd
Bristol—42 Castle Street
5-6 Castle Street
Exeter—73 High St, 92 Fore St
Gloucester—27-9 Northgate Street
High Wycombe—7-8 Queens Square
Reading—94 Broad Street
Plymouth—2-3 Union Street
21 Old Town St 86 Old Town
Portsmouth—(St 187-9 Commercial Rd
Southampton—26 East St 99 East St
Swindon—90 Regent Street 77 Regent Street

SCOTLAND
Aberdeen—3-5 St Nicholas St 64 St Nicholas St
Ayr—224 High Street
Coatbridge—98 Main Street
Dundee—40 Murrygate 65 Murrygate
Dunfermline—60 High Street
Edinburgh—21 Princes Street 39-41 South Bridge
Glasgow—21-7 Argyle Street 130 Sauchiehall St 81 Union St, 154-6 Argyle St
Govan (Glasgow S.W.)—13-15 Burleigh Street
Greenock—36-38 Hamilton St 52 Hamilton St
Hamilton—45 Quarry Street
Kilmarnock—41 King Street
Leith—117 Kirkgate
Motherwell—104 Brandon St
Paisley—30 High Street
Partick (Glasgow)—354 Dumbarton Road

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Dublin—50 Henry Street

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# Women Win Montevideo Fame By Insistence on Equal Rights

## Washington's Acceptance of Nationality Treaty After First Refusing to Vote Upon It Brought Peaceful Climax to Disturbing Situation

By Hubert C. Herring

Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—The Seventh Pan-American conference faced its full quota of disputes—the Chaco war, intervention, trade relations. Among the knottiest and most interesting was the discussion of the rights of women.

If honors are to be awarded for devotion and dogged perserevance, the women cannot be ignored. The Inter-American Commission of Women was formed at the sixth conference in Havana in 1928, as the result of a campaign launched by Miss Doris Stevens and her associates of the National Woman's Party of the United States and first proposed at the fifth Pan-American Conference in Santiago de Chile.

The commission was charged with the task of uncovering the facts in regard to the status of women in the American republics, and the framing of proposals to assure equality.

The commission, to be composed of representatives appointed by each government, was launched in Havana with many flowers and no budget.

Miss Stevens and her indefatigable confreres took the flowers and went after the budget. They got it in sizable proportions from Dr. James Brown Scott of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and they went to work. They ferreted out the whole melancholy story of American fashions in discrimination against women—a story of political, economic and social handicaps .They prepared great tomes, and crystallized their work in brief recommendations which they brought to Montevideo.

**Outpouring of Arguments**

These women proved themselves valiant lobbyists. They came from the United States, from Mexico, and Bolivia. Their headquarters here were the busiest and the most effective. Typewritten releases, interviews, arguments poured out in bewildering volume. The members of the commission circulated in hotel lobbies and restaurants, in committee rooms and assembly halls, buttonholing bewildered delegates, capturing support for their proposals. The humblest correspondent of the most distant newspaper was singled out for persistent attack, until he pledged his pen to the cause.

The proposals of the committee were three-fold. First, a treaty was recommended, to be signed by such states as favored it, with a blanket provision assuring equal rights for men and women within their various jurisdictions. The second was a convention on the subject of nationality, under which the signatory states agreed to wipe out all distinctions between men and women in the matter of nationality. The third provided for the continuation of the Inter-American Commission for Women.

The convention on nationality won instant support.

The proposal of a treaty whose signatories would guarantee equal rights to men and women also seemed in line with modern doctrine. It was enthusiastically received by the representatives of a few states, and politely pigeonholed by others.

**Came Like a Thunderclap**

The final vote encountered opposition which on the face of it was quite inexplicable. The delegation of the United States, through Mr. Alexander Weddell, Ambassador to Argentina as spokesman, announced that they definitely disassociated themselves from the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and that they would refrain from voting upon the proposals submitted. It was a thunderclap which rudely disturbed the love feast which this conference has become.

Americans on the Montevideo sidelines sought to explain to puzzled Latin-Americans that this commission of women spoke the language of a small group in the United States known as the National Woman's Party, that this small group had their own peculiar definition of what constitutes the rights of women, that this definition is stoutly contested by much larger organized groups such as the League of Women Voters.

They sought to explain that the great rank and file of emancipated women in the United States believe that the physical limitations of women demand special legislation, for their protection against excessive hours of labor, against night work, and against occupations to which peculiar moral hazards adhere.

They explained that the opposition of the larger women's groups in the United States was rooted in the conviction that this perfectly valid argument for equal rights in matters of nationality should not be linked up with what seems to them a dubious definition of equality of legislation which would inevitably, if carried out to its logical conclusion, effectually forestall special legislation to meet special needs.

**Complication in Situation**

The situation was complicated by the fact that Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, veteran campaigner for women's rights and for the protection of women and girls in industry, was a member of the American delegation. Much excited criticism was directed toward her, and the bad taste of the attacks did not serve to make the atmosphere serene. Ambassador Weddell was accused of everything from high treason to arson.

The three proposals came before the plenary session. The women had asked and received permission to appear and to speak. The stage was well set—flood lights, motion picture machines grinding, and the women filed down the central aisle of the Senate chamber. The spokesmen of five countries presented their case.

The applause was enthusiastic. The nationality proposal was accepted unanimously—save for the United States, not voting. The commission was ordered to continue, the United States not voting. The equal rights proposal was referred to the action of the several states, the United States silent.

**Washington Reverses Position**

Miss Stevens, speaking from one side of the Senate chamber, spoke a few words which were addressed to the American delegation. She quoted from telegrams in an effort to prove that the women of the United States were solidly behind the proposals.

Miss Stevens and her commission had the last word. The telegrams rained too insistently on Washington, President Roosevelt reversed his position and word came that the American delegation would sign the nationality treaty after all, with the proviso that it was subject to the approval of Congress. There was rejoicing in the camp of the entrenched feminists in Montevideo.

The tragedy of the whole episode is that a perfectly tenable proposition such as this nationality convention should have been involved in the factional contests of the women's groups of America. It deserved the adoption it received. The tactics of the Inter-American Commission of Women have however left a somewhat unpleasant after taste. But then progress is not always made with taste. Yesterday's prophets were seldom agreeable.

## Five Lose New York Jobs On Liquor License Board

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Five inspectors of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board stand dismissed yesterday on charges of graft in connection with the issuance of liquor licenses. At the same time, Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the board, indicated he would make a sweeping investigation into the board's personnel. He declared he would weed out graft wherever found and submit the case to the District Attorney for action.

"There is no room in the service of this board for anyone violating any of the board's regulations," he said. "We will not stand for anyone taking money for any service which the applicant for license is entitled to without paying for it." The dismissals came on Saturday. All five of the inspectors were personal appointees of Mr. Mulrooney, and he indicated he felt the situation keenly.

## 'Keeping the Home Fires Burning'

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Portable Comfort for Caribou, Maine, School Children**

**"House" on Runners Provided by the Town to Transport Children to School When the Mercury Falls Below Sea Level.**

"No school" whistles are unnecessary up in Caribou, Maine, even when the thermometer scuttles down to 60 below zero and snows fill the roads three and four feet deep. No, sir! The children have to go to school no matter what the winter may bring. In order that they may be comfortable during their long ride, sometimes five or six miles, the town provides "houses" on runners with a little wood stove tucked in the corner. Then when this school "sleigh" comes "smoking" up to the schoolhouse, the children just laugh at the cold and scurry into its inviting warmth. And the same procedure is repeated when it is time for them to go home.

# Bibles in Chinese Helping the People To Find Themselves

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—What Christianity has done for the Chinese was reviewed at a meeting of the American Bible Society, marking the end of a year of celebrations observing the 100th anniversary of the society's work in China.

Dr. T. Z. Koo, prominent Chinese Christian identified with the World Student Christian Federation, told the society that after 2000 years of declining faith among the Chinese since the days of Confucius, Christianity alone had been able to bring a resurgence of faith and understanding.

Before the Bible and its teachings were brought into China, he said, the people were taught that religion was merely speculation about things remote. The old China subordinated the individual to the family clan so thoroughly that normal expression of individuality was smothered. Christianity, he said, replaced this inertia wherever it has reached the Chinese by drawing out the latent energy and activity in the individual.

A large part of the civic movements which are building a new China, Dr. Koo indicated, could, in his opinion, be traced directly to this infusion of new energy which has come along with Christianity.

"The individual has taken on a new dignity in his own eyes, as he has realised the place in the universe which Christianity reveals to him, and has become a useful citizen," he added.

Dr. Eric M. North, an officer of the society, said that about 70,000,000 gospels, testaments, and whole Bibles have been sent into China by the society during a century of missionary work.

Those who directed the distribution of the Scriptures, he said, realized early that if Christianity was to be made available to the Chinese the Bible must be translated into colloquial tongues. As a result, the society now has a record of six versions of the Bible in Wenli, seven in Mandarin, editions in nine dialects for various remote sections of the nation, and copies for the blind.

## Radical Leaders Jailed After Argentine Revolt

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 3 (AP)—One hundred three national leaders of the Radical Party, including Señor Marcelo T. de Alvear, a former President, and Señor Honorio Pueyrredon, once Ambassador to the United States, yesterday were imprisoned on Martin Garcia Island following the short-lived rebellion of Dec. 29.

Leaders of the Radicals, blamed directly by the Administration for the revolts which caused 20 fatalities, were brought to the island from Sante Fe, where they had been detained when the rebellion broke out. The revolt came simutaneously with the decision of a National Radical Convention to abstain from the March chamber elections.

## Grau's Plan to Quit Gives Cuba New Hope

HAVANA, Jan. 3 (AP)—President Grau San Martin's announcement that he would resign and hints dropped by the author of a political conciliation plan brought new hope for peace to strife-weary Cuba today.

Without detailed explanation, President Grau made it known yesterday he would leave office after May 22—when a constitutional assembly is scheduled to meet. The President also signed a decree setting April 22 as the date of elections for the Assembly.

Dr. Benjamin Fernandez de Medina, Uruguayan Minister, and leader in efforts to settle on a plan to restore political tranquillity, aroused speculation concerning his movements today.

After continued conferences the Minister smilingly declined to discuss his progress, but said: "I will have big news soon."

## Philippine Leaders Favor Dominion Plan

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 3 (AP)—Philippine legislative leaders have approved the six major points in the independence memorial presented to President Roosevelt by a Foreign Policy Association committee, Speaker of the House Quintin Paredes said today.

The committee's proposal to extend the expiration date of the Hawes-Cutting Act, which the Legislature turned down, beyond Jan. 17, led to predictions here that, if this is done, the June triennial elections may be postponed. The Legislature's rejection of the act promises to be the main issue of the elections.

# Japan Hits Snags In Resuming Trade As Boycott Ceases

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HONG KONG — Although the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods in South China is definitely abating and the activities of the so-called National Salvation Society have ceased, the man in the street, or native buyer, is still inclined to be hostile to Japanese goods and it will clearly take some time for this feeling of antipathy to decline.

Nevertheless it is expected that Japanese goods will be much more in evidence in South China next spring and some of the trade in cotton piece goods that has been diverted to Lancashire will no doubt revert to the Japanese mills.

The Japanese, however, will be impeded by the fact that their goods have to meet considerably more competition from domestic productions and also higher customs duties imposed by the Chinese Government to protect native industries.

Commercial circles in Hong Kong, welcome the change in the Sino-Japanese situation, as the boycott has done harm on both sides and Hong Kong itself has lost much revenue as a result of the Chinese embargo on Japanese goods.

# Crown Is Blocked In Upsetting Law Of British Bench

## Ruling Reëstablishes Old Separation of Executive and the Judiciary

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Can His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, acting in the public interest, interfere in the administration of civil justice in England?

This question was negatively decided in a motor accident case here by Mr. Justice Macnaghten, who upheld in uncompromising fashion the ancient doctrine of the absolute independence of the judiciary from all control of the executive.

The defendant in the case had made a statement at the time of the accident, and also a second statement three days later, given while a prosecution was pending. Mr. Justice Macnaghten asked for this second statement to be produced in court. A police sergeant, acting on the instructions of the Police Commissioner, declined to show the statement, on the ground that the Home Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, considered its production to be contrary to the public interest. The judge took an extremely grave view of the officer's attitude, and adjourned the case until the next day.

The executive perceived that the judge was preparing to make the case one of the most important precedents in the history of English law, and brought its biggest guns to bear on the situation. The next morning the Attorney-General, Sir Thomas Inskip, appeared in court, quoted four authorities designed to show that the Home Office is paramount in such cases, and asserted that its contentions are "absolutely final." He declared that he did not wish the matter to be settled on any side issue, and stated that the Home Secretary himself was prepared to come into court if necessary.

Mr. Justice Macnaghten decided that the Home Secretary's presence was not necessary, and gave judgment emphatically against him. He said, "So far as I am aware no claim has ever been made that the statement made by the prisoner to a police officer relating to the offense with which he is charged can only be produced to the Court with the consent of the Secretary of State." He continued that "it must not be presumed that the Crown has any right to intervene in a private suit or that the Court is in any respect the servant of the Crown. The judges of these courts, ever since the Act of Settlement, have been absolutely independent of the Crown."

This decision is generally regarded here as being the first decisive victory of the judiciary in a guerilla warfare which has been going on for some time between the judges and the executive.

## Gypsy Trading Wagon 'Bows' to Progress

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Columbia, S. C.

AN OLD gypsy trading wagon, symbol of a roving life that has given rise to many a romantic story, has been shipped from South Carolina to the World Museum at Dearborn, Mich.

The gaudily-decorated vehicle, with its elaborately carved woodwork, plate glass mirrors, and other trappings, once the pride of a gypsy tribe, was traded in as part payment on a motor truck. Later it came into the hands of Mr. L. W. Condor of Fairwood, who sold it to the museum.

Picturesque wagons of this type, drawn by two or three horses, once made periodic appearances in this State but now have disappeared from the highways. They were equipped with sleeping quarters and compartments for carrying food.

# Ingenious Gadgets Made by Jobless Men in Sheffield

## They Are Making Most of Their Enforced Idleness

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Many Sheffield jobless have gained a new interest in life from work on allotments with assistance from a committee of social workers and religious bodies, a recent meeting in the City Hall was told.

Lord Phillimore, who had been visiting the allotments, spoke in praise of the love of the land shown by the men, their ingenuity in building their huts, their many little gadgets and devices, the way in which they had created something out of nothing, and the rehabilitation which must have been experienced by the men in the process.

Buildings had been provided for various occupational activities which, he said, had brought forth an abundant harvest of interest, while the various sports clubs had lent their grounds for the younger men, enabling 30 football matches a week to be played.

The women, too, have their clubs, forming in some cases a community center for the district.

A year ago the commtitee, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, evolved a scheme, not for providing jobs for those out of work, but for giving them scope for such occupations as would promote pleasurable activity instead of idleness, interest instead of monotony, hope instead of despair and the sense of the helping hand of their fellow citizens instead of dull coldness and neglect.

Funds were supplied by voluntary subscriptions, a grant being made by the Pilgrim Trust of America.


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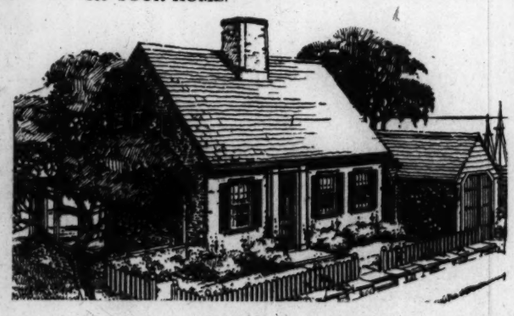

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

# Congress Opens With President Making Strong Plea for Support of His Policies

## Democrats Back Tariff Authority For Roosevelt

### Blanket Grant of Power in Reciprocal Pacts Supported Unitedly

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—A blanket grant of power to President Roosevelt to negotiate individual tariff agreements with other countries was forecast in the Senate today at a meeting of the powerful Democratic policy committee.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, said he expected such a request to be included in the President's annual message and declared that "it seems to me essential to any effective reciprocal tariff policy." If not contained in the annual message, the broad new grant of power may form the subject of an individual message.

The policy committee, including leading Democrats in the Senate, said its approval would be thrown unitedly to the idea. The development sets the tone for the new session of Congress, opening tomorrow. Instead of rebellion against the activities of the Chief Executive, who received at the last session the greatest power ever given a peace-time President, the new legislative program calls for additional grants of power. The development is made the more striking since dealing with the tariff is a field in which members of Congress have always been jealous of their prerogatives.

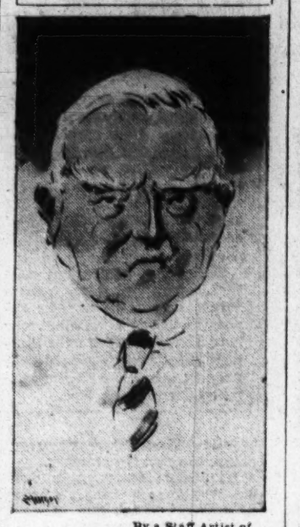
What the tariff proposal amounts to, Mr. Robinson explained, was delegation of blanket authority to Mr. Roosevelt to obtain agreements which would not thereafter be subject to senatorial ratification. Neither would a formal investigation by the Tariff Commission be required.

Mr. Robinson forecast a close fight on the St. Lawrence waterway treaty, which now pends in the Senate. He said: "Very serious opposition exists." He added: "I don't know if there are sufficient votes to ratify."

Mr. Robinson declared an effort would be made to speed up the new session of Congress to adjourn by May 1. The liquor revenue bill will be pressed in the House and immediately after passage rushed in the Senate, Mr. Robinson said, in order that the Government may have the benefit of the big new revenues at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Roosevelt has not decided whether he will deliver his annual message tomorrow in person. If he does, there will be a joint meeting of House and Senate in the House chamber. Following the meeting there will be recess until Thursday, when the budget message will come up.

"Silent Partner"



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**John Nance Garner**

Vice-President Says He Prefers to Let Chief Executive Do the Talking.

## Canada 'Does Its Part' To Avoid Arms Expansion

OTTAWA, Jan. 3 (AP)—Canada contemplates no program of naval construction for 1934, it was learned on high authority Jan. 1, and so far as government policy concerns itself with matters of defense, the Dominion will embark on no expansion in any branch of the military service.

Four destroyers and three mine sweepers constitute the Royal Canadian Navy. High officials intimated that the skeleton strengths of the permanent force units will be maintained as in the past, while whatever is done in the air force will be in the way of replacement only.

## President Opens 73d Congress With Review of Achievements

(Continued from Page 1)

frozen deposits are being restored to the depositors through the assistance of the National Government.

We have made great strides toward the objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act, for not only have several millions of our unemployed been restored to work, but industry is organizing itself with a greater understanding that reasonable profits can be earned while at the same time protection can be assured to guarantee to labor adequate pay and proper conditions of work.

Child labor is abolished. Uniform standards of hours and wages apply today to 95 per cent of industrial employment within the field of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

**Direct Aim Is to Protect Public**

We seek the definite end of preventing combinations in furtherance of monopoly and in restraint of trade, while at the same time we seek to prevent ruinous rivalries within industrial groups which in many cases resemble the gang wars of the underworld in which the real victim in every case is the public itself.

Under the authority of this Congress, we have brought the component parts of each industry together around a common table, just as we have brought problems affecting labor to a common meeting ground.

Though the machinery, hurriedly devised, may need readjustment from time to time, nevertheless I think you will agree with me that we have created a permanent feature of our modernized industrial structure and that it will continue under the supervision but not the arbitrary dictation of government itself.

You recognized last spring that the most serious part of the debt burden affected those who stood in danger of losing their farms and their homes. I am glad to tell you that refinancing in both of these cases is proceeding with good success and in all probability within the financial limits set by the Congress.

But agriculture had suffered from more than its debts. Actual experience with the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act leads to my belief that thus far the experiment of seeking a balance between production and consumption is succeeding and has made progress entirely in line with reasonable expectations toward the restoration of farm prices to parity.

I continue in my conviction that industrial progress and prosperity can only be attained by bringing the purchasing power of that portion of our population which in one form or another is dependent upon agriculture up to a level which will restore a proper balance between every section of the country and every form of work.

**Looks Forward to National Plan**

In this field, through carefully planned flood control, power development and land use policies, in the Tennessee Valley and in other great watersheds, we are seeking the elimination of waste, the removal of poor lands from agriculture and the encouragement of small local industries, thus furthering this principle of a better balanced national life.

We recognize the great ultimate cost of the application of this rounded policy to every part of the union.

Today we are creating heavy obligations to start the work and because of the great unemployment needs of the moment. I look forward, however, to the time in the not distant future, when annual appropriations, wholly covered by current revenue, will enable the work to proceed with a national plan.

Such a national plan will, in a generation or two, return many times the money spent on it; more important, it will eliminate the use of inefficient tools, conserve and increase natural resources, prevent waste, and enable millions of our people to take better advantage of the opportunities which God has given our country.

I cannot, unfortunately, present to you a picture of complete optimism regarding world affairs.

The delegation representing the United States has worked in close coöperation with the other American republics assembled at Montevideo to make that conference an outstanding success.

We have, I hope, made it clear to our neighbors that we seek with them future avoidance of territorial expansion and of interference by one nation in the internal affairs of another.

Furthermore, all of us are seeking the restoration of commerce in ways which will preclude the building up of large favorable trade balances by any one nation at the expense of trade debits on the part of other nations.

**Fear Stands in Way of Progress**

In other parts of the world, however, fear of immediate or future aggression and with this the spending of vast sums on armament, and the continued building up of defensive trade barriers, prevent any great progress in peace or trade agreements.

I have made it clear that the United States cannot take part in political arrangements in Europe but that we stand ready to coöperate at any time in practicable measures on a world basis looking to immediate reduction of armaments and the lowering of the barriers against commerce.

I expect to report to you later in regard to debts owed the Government and people of this country by the governments and peoples of other countries. Several nations, acknowledging the debt, have paid in small part; other nations have failed to pay. One nation—Finland—has paid the installments due this country in full.

Returning to home problems, we have been shocked by many notorious examples of injuries done our citizens by persons or groups who have been living off their neighbors by the use of methods either unethical or criminal.

In the first category—a field which does not involve violations of the letter of our laws—practices have been brought to light which have shocked those who believed that we were in the past generation raising the ethical standards of business.

They call for stringent preventive or regulatory measures.

I am speaking of those individuals who have evaded the spirit and purpose of our tax laws, of those high officials of banks or corporations who have grown rich at the expense of their stockholders or the public, of those reckless speculators with their own or other people's money whose operations have injured the values of the farmers' crops and the savings of the poor.

In the other category, crimes of organized banditry, cold-blooded shooting, lynching and kidnaping have threatened our security.

These violations of ethics and these violations of law call on the strong arm of government for their immediate suppression; they call also on the country for an aroused public opinion.

**Move Against Crime**

The adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment should give material aid to the elimination of those new forms of crime which came from illegal traffic in liquor.

I shall continue to regard it as my duty to use whatever means may be necessary to supplement state, local and private agencies for the relief of suffering caused by unemployment.

With respect to this question, I have recognized the dangers inherent in the direct giving of relief and have sought the means to provide not mere relief, but the opportunity for useful and remunerative work.

We shall, in the process of recovery, seek to move as rapidly as possible from direct relief to publicly supported work and from that to the rapid restoration of private employment.

It is to the eternal credit of the American people that this tremendous readjustment of our national life is being accomplished peacefully, without serious dislocation, with only a minimum of injustice and with a great, willing spirit of coöperation throughout the country.

Disorder is not an American habit. Self-help and self-control are the essence of the American tradition—not of necessity the form of that tradition, but its spirit. The program itself comes from the American people.

It is an integrated program, national in scope. Viewed in the large, it is designed to save from destruction and to keep for the future the genuinely important values created by modern society.

The vicious and wasteful parts of that society we could not save if we wished; they have chosen the way of self-destruction.

We would save useful mechanical invention, machine production, industrial efficiency, modern means of communication, broad education.

We would save and encourage the slowly growing impulse among consumers to enter the industrial market place equipped with sufficient organization to insist upon fair prices and honest sales.

**Weeds That Must Not Grow Again**

But the unnecessary expansion of industrial plants, the waste of natural resources, the exploitation of the consumers of natural monopolies, the accumulation of stagnant surpluses, child labor, and the ruthless exploitation of all labor, the encouragement of speculation wit other people's money, these were consumed in the fires that they themselves kindled. We must make sure that as we reconstruct our life there be no soil in which such weeds can grow again.

We have plowed the furrow and planted the good seed; the hard beginning is over. If we would reap the full harvest we must cultivate the soil where this good seed is sprouting and the plant is reaching up to mature growth.

A final personal word. I know that each of you will appreciate that I am speaking no mere politeness when I assure you how much I value the fine relationship that we have shared during these months of hard and incessant work.

Out of these friendly contacts we are, fortunately, building a strong and permanent tie between the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

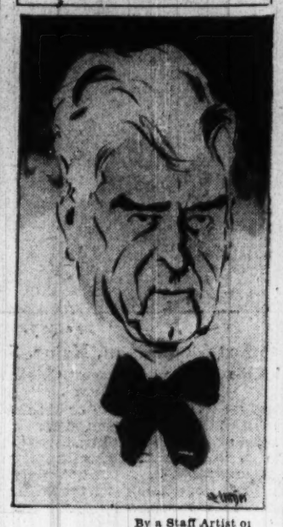
The letter of the Constitution wisely declared a separation, but the impulse of common purpose declares a union. In this spirit we join once more in serving the American people.

## Jan. 1 Found Early Holiday

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Before 1740 New Year's Day was the chief holiday here, a study of historic papers in the state and university libraries reveals. It was largely due to the ideas of German soldiers that Christmas was changed from a day of solemnity to a day of joy. They introduced the custom of decorated Christmas trees.

Holds the Reins



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Henry T. Rainey**

Speaker of House Foresees Close of Present Session of Congress in May.

## Germany's Complete Unification Pushed

(Continued from Page 1)

Reich have far-reaching aims is clear. They have taken all Germany, its culture, politics, industry, social and economic life for their field, and begun to recast it on their own lines. The unity of the Reich is no idle phrase for them. With their sweeping majority they can do practically anything.

The welding of the National Socialist Party and the German Republic into one has been the outstanding event since the Nov. 12 elections. This final act in the political development started on Jan. 30 last, was accomplished by the decree which converted the National Socialist Party and its dependent Storm Troop formations into a corporation with public rights, henceforth on the same footing as any Reich ministry. Two leading National Socialist representatives, Herr Rudolph Hess and Herr Ernst Roehm, have received cabinet rank, and the dualism between party and state is removed.

In view of this new situation, a question naturally arises of what is to be the future status of the Storm Troops, which now include as one of their "sections" the formerly independent semi-military organizations like the Stahlhelm. Henceforth, they will have their own disciplinary courts, in addition to the ordinary law courts, and any of their members guilty of common crime or offenses against discipline or the interests of the party or organization, will be severely dealt with by these newly-sanctioned courts. To convert Storm Troops into a Reich militia would appear to be a very simple matter in future, if so desired. In fact, with Germany's present limitations of arms according to the Versailles Treaty, the present arrangement would seem to serve this country's ends far better.

**Unification of Departments**

Preparations are already under way for the future administrative unification of the Reich. This is a tremendous problem which experts maintain will take years to carry through. To decree the unification of Prussia and Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden and the other states is simple, but to establish one system in finance, education, police and other departments, between states which have been accustomed to go their own way for so long a time, is no easy task.

In trade and industry also, the tasks ahead are by no means simple. Outstanding is the problem of unemployment. The Government aims at maintaining the employment gains officially reported in previous months. The number of registered unemployed in the middle of November was 3,776,000 compared with 5,265,000 at the same date in 1932, according to official statistics.

In all spheres, the Government continues to take the initiative in seeking to create work by the granting of special reductions in taxes, etc., for all employers who begin new work. Recently, 72,500,000 marks ($17,143,000 at 4.20 marks to $1) contributed through voluntary subscriptions for furthering national labor-creating schemes had been allocated to various approved schemes.

**Marriage Loans Granted**

In all this, the employment of male workers to replace the women, who have been continually helped to set up house by the granting of special marriage loans, is said to play a prominent part. By such marriages and the transfer of women now employed in industry to household work, it is hoped to relieve the labor market by 50,000 monthly, so that on Feb. 15, 1934, there will be only 4,000,000 unemployed at most, as compared with 6,050,000 at the same time this year. Direct attempts to eradicate double-earners, or the like have not been completely successful.

In no field are the National Socialists proceeding more slowly than in banking. The recent official inquiry instituted by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, shows that state control of banks is not contemplated.

There are great demonstrations on behalf of the small trader, and the big stores are still frowned upon or only tolerated, to judge from the speeches of different party leaders; but the National Socialists are sufficiently practical to realize that any sudden change in this respect can only produce more unemployment or compel the Government to participate still more in private enterprise—so that this latter action appears to meet with little favor.

Control continues in the hands of Dr. Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economy, who certainly cannot be accused of being either revolutionary in outlook, or socialistic, as the western world interprets that term.

Meanwhile, in its efforts to introduce the type of Socialism which it countenances, namely, "common good before individual good"—the Government announces many attractive entertainments and educational schemes for the worker.

Leisure is to be cared for in future by a special organization, which will work under the motto, "Kraft durch Freude" ("Strength through joy").

In every town and village throughout the Reich a special building—"the best in the town," according to Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor front—is to be placed at the disposal of the worker.

Here, hand and brain workers are to meet in common, where class consciousness is to be overcome in organized games, lectures, concerts and other forms of entertainment and instruction. All this is to be financed from the funds of the former Marxist trades unions (confiscated last spring), and by the continued subscriptions of the workers.

**Hunger and Cold Fought**

In addition, the Government is pushing on with its "Winterhilfe" scheme, and with its cultural and race hygiene program. The German talent for organization has been clearly shown in the carrying through of the "Winterhilfe" schemes, which may well claim to be one of the greatest state organized charity plans for the relief of distress since the World War. All types of persons and institutions are enlisted to carry through this great campaign "against hunger and cold" during the coming winter months.

Race hygiene has been definitely introduced into the educational system from university to elementary school, sterilization of the unfit is talked of for the coming months and physical training is being advocated on all sides. The compulsory labor service scheme, which many expected to be introduced on Jan. 1, 1934, has been postponed for the time being.

In all its work the Government is being tremendously helped by propaganda through press, radio and platform.

## *President Considers New Plan To Assist Economy Program*

### *General Motors Official Proposes Revolving Fund for Workers*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—As a possible successor or supplement to the National Recovery Act, President Roosevelt is giving consideration to a plan to establish a federal revolving fund to insure against unemployment and keep producing capacity and purchasing power at a balance.

The proposal was laid before the President last week by Mr. Arthur Lytle Deane, president of the General Motors Holding Corporation. That the President is giving it more than a passing glance is indicated by the fact that he called Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator; Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, and Mr. Lewis E. Dougles, director of the budget, to his office to hear the details of the scheme as Mr. Deane expounded them.

Designed to "iron out the valleys and peaks in economic life," the Deane plan would transfer into the pockets of the consumer, funds which would otherwise go into excess production.

A regional average and a national average of working hours is established from labor statistics. All workers whose hours fall below either of these averages would be reimbursed by 50 per cent of their pay from a federal revolving fund.

**Collected From Employees**

This fund would be collected by "employment security taxes" taking 25 per cent of the hourly rate of pay from all workers whose employment exceeds the regional average and an equal amount from their employers. In addition, special sur-taxes would be levied on all net incomes in excess of $3000 in years when the average hours of employment were exceeding the national average for the last 10 years.

The selling points of Mr. Deane's plan as he laid them before the President are its flexibility resulting from moving averages; its non-interference with the bargaining power of labor and employee; automatic adjustment of the effects of technological unemployment; mitigation of the evils of over-investment; and elimination of the need for heterogeneous state unemployment insurance laws.

Need of control of present production would be eliminated and the way opened to new areas of profitable production. Only a simple amendment to the federal income tax law would be necessary to start the system, Mr. Deane believes.

Its sponsor predicts that his plan would appeal to all elements in the economic community as it would operate to the financial advantage of all. It would be carried out by private industry but would be implemented by the Federal Government.

**Where Plan Differs**

Differing from proposals for the control of production, the Deane plan would enable capital to attain its greatest potential value by ultimately raising consumption to levels which would establish a market capable of absorbing the output of industry working at full capacity and enlarging the market as rapidly as producing capacity is available up to the limit of desire for each particular product, its advocates say. The plan is based on the precept that the surest means of achieving recovery is to increase the incomes of those in the lower income groups because their unsatisfied desire for consumers' goods is practically unlimited. This is the thesis on which the NRA and other Roosevelt recovery measures have been based.

Although his program was formulated with a view to putting it into effect in prosperous times, Mr. Deane thinks it could be started at the present time with the support of government credit. It has been estimated that around $1,500,000,000 put into the revolving fund at the start would bring the nation back to the national business average of the last 10 years.

Advocates of the Deane plan say that whatever it costs, the country cannot afford to overlook it, for each dollar added to consumption will add five or six dollars to the national wealth. The amount put in circulation as supplemental compensation to unemployed workers would be automatically repaid out of sur-taxes which would start when business rises above the 10-year average.

Advises the Chief

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**A. F. Deane**

Tells Roosevelt of Plan to Prevent Unemployment.

## Press Staffs Grow In Capital to Meet Increased Interest

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—An evidence of the increased public interest in political affairs is the growth in the ranks of the newspaper correspondents who "cover" the Capitol.

When Congress convened today the number of men and women entitled to admission in the Press Galleries had grown to 432, or about 26 more than last session. An extra block of seats has been added in the gallery to accommodate the enlarged corps.

Several metropolitan dailies have added to their congressional staffs and the press associations have had to hire additional men to cover details for every section of the country. The largest of these has increased the members of its staff from 50 to 62 during the congressional recess, although not all of these will have headquarters at the capital at once.

The Washington Post, recently passed over into new hands, is trying an experiment of having a "Washington Bureau" within the regular staff of the paper to give its entire attention to political news as if it were telegraphing news to an out-of-town paper. A whole new staff has been accredited to the gallery from this paper.

## Your Letter Box Only for Delivery Of Stamped Mail

### Postmaster-General Tries to Stop Stuffing of Private Boxes

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The Post Office Department today laid claim to full and exclusive jurisdiction over all private letter boxes in a strenuous effort to curb the practice of private delivery of advertising circulars, bills, accounts, etc.

Beginning immediately, mail carriers have authority to remove from all receptacles designed for the use of mails any material which has been put into them by other than a post office mail carrier and to take it to the post office where it will be help for payment of postage.

To the householder, it means that your letterbox will not in the future contain anything which does not have a regular post office stamp on it, provided the carrier gets his hand in and pulls out everything but mail. Of course, if the letter box is a slot in the door the postman can't get his hand in and you may keep your advertising without paying postage on it.

Although the Post Office Department expects that the order will result in some slight increase in postal revenues, they insist that the only point Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, had in mind when he changed the regulations was to prevent what has become a nuisance to the public generally.

It was explained that the department has been receiving widespread complaints of the stuffing of letter-boxes with undesirable printed matter to the extent that there is no longer room for legitimate mail. This has been particularly true in rural sections where R. F. D. boxes have been filled with privately distributed matter.

Mr. Farley's office stated that the move is not an attempt to extend the legal government monopoly over the mails to include all delivery of printed matter, but to prevent the private delivery of such matter from interfering with the delivery of the mails. In the event that any individual is particularly anxious to receive circulars, advertising, etc., he may do so by installing a separate receptacle. But the Post Office Department will no longer stand for having its deliveries impeded by the stuffing of mail receptacles with nonmail matter.

## *Woodin Wishes Success To New Treasury Head*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. today received this telegram of congratulations from his predecessor in the Treasury, William H. Woodin:

"My great affection and congratulations to you, my dear Henry, and that you will make a great success is the sincerest wish of William H. Woodin."

Mr. Morgenthau read the telegram at a press conference.


Provide for Yourself with a JOHN HANCOCK ANNUITY
A guaranteed life income. Forms to cover different individual needs and circumstances.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts
U.S.A. 70 Years in Business

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins JAN. 10

K k's FURS
and you have waited for
January Prices
we submit
Our Entire Collection for comparison of
QUALITY and PRICE
Lamson & Hubbard
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STS. BOSTON

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
8 Flora Street Brookline
Here it is always a matter of quality—real Hand Work and Pound Work are both featured.
Call Beacon 1790

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital - - - - $1,500,000
Surplus - - - $3,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE 50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE 2343 Washington Street

BAILEY'S CLEANERS & DYERS
January Special
$3.00 COMBINATION
2 Women's Dresses or 1 Man's Suit — OR — 2 Men's Suits or 1 Woman's Dress
NOTE: This special offer is made to keep our employees on during this period.
Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 26 West St., Han. 8126 — BOSTON, 608 Beacon St., Ken. 3828 — WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0528 — LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441
CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429 — NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730 — AYER, 40-B Main St., Ayer 63 — NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1027

THE GATE-WAY
252 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
SERVING COMPLETE MEALS
REASONABLE PRICES
11:30 to 2:30
SPECIAL EVENING MEAL, WEDNESDAYS
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square — BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street — ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

We Wish You All a Happy New Year
Watch for Our January White Sale
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Gruning's
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
HOME ASSORTMENT
—2 lbs. for $1.00—
Mail orders promptly cared for.
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. HU. 3-4068
Stores located also at
59 So. Orange Avenue, So. Orange and 480 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair

COAL
Superior Anthracite
We also distribute.
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Superior Heating Oil
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

AIELLO BROTHERS AB INCORPORATED
The House of Quality & Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
WHOLESALE RETAIL

1934 SALES of Progress
For the month of January we have planned a new type of sales that will set a new standard for value and timeliness. Every department in the store participates. Take full advantage of the savings.
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc.
Coal
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil Wood
ORange 3-0119
456 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET
ORANGE, N. J.

GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
PERRY'S
Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 3-4441
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
in all departments
Styles formerly $7.50 to $10.00
$5.45
Children's and Men's Shoes also on sale.
HARRISON BROS.
EAST ORANGE 551 Main St.
SOUTH ORANGE 19 So. Orange Ave.
MONTCLAIR 540 Bloomfield Ave.

# Recovery Means Permanent Readjustment of Thinking, Roosevelt Message Says

## President Places New Code Powers In NRA's General

### Only Most Important Decisions Will Come From White House

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Speedy completion of more than 300 codes—largely for small industries—was foreseen here today as Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, assuming extensive new powers conferred on him by the President, sought to clear up all unfinished details in his job of NIRA codification in record time.

The President paved the way for a new burst of speed late yesterday when he added to the NRA Administrator's already extensive powers full authority over all industries employing not more than 50,000 persons.

His action at one and the same time cleared the presidential desk of a load of small codes which he scarcely has time to handle with the press of Congress before him, and scotched rumors of a widening breach between the Chief Executive and his recovery lieutenant. The President retains final jurisdiction over codes for the larger industries and the exclusive right to impose codes on those which do not submit them voluntarily.

In addition to delegating a wide segment of his powers, the President signed 13 more codes—bringing the total approved to date to 195—and ordered the United States Tariff Commission to investigate complaints from two industries that full code compliance was putting them at a disadvantage with their foreign competitors in the domestic market. They were the match and wool-felt hat body industries.

Until today all codes, no matter how small the industry, had to go over the President's desk and secure his signature. The mere mechanical difficulty of handling such a mass of detail has recently jammed the completion of codes, particularly since the now smooth running NRA machine has been grinding out small codes at a prodigious rate.

The President's order, issued on General Johnson's recommendations, will expedite final approval of some 311 codes on which hearings have already been completed. The majority need nothing more than an official signature to put them into force. The necessity for some such action was indicated when General Johnson was disappointed in his desire to secure completion of 75 codes during the week between Christmas and New Year's. Trouble over one or two major codes held up a mass of minor ones.

A second source of gratification to NRA officials today was a mass of telegrams and letters, all commending General Johnson on his prompt action in suspending the schedule of banking service charges which was to have gone into effect Jan. 1, on the false supposition that the schedule had been ordered by the General. The commendatory messages were for the most part from banks and bankers.

## House and Senate Get New Members

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 3

THREE Senate designatees and possibly 10 Representatives-elect raise their right hands and take the oath of office in their respective chambers today at the outset of the Seventy-third Congress.

The new Senators are: Carl A. Hatch (D.), New Mexico; Joseph O'Mahoney (D.), Wyoming; Ernest W. Gibson (R.), Vermont.

The new Representatives-elect: A. H. Carmichael (D.), Alabama; Mrs. Isabella S. Greenway (D.), Arizona; David Terry (D.), Arkansas; Paul Brown (D.), Georgia; Mrs. John D. Clarke (R.), New York; Oliver W. Frey (D.), Pennsylvania; Clark W. Thompson (D.), Texas; Andrew Edmiston Jr. (D.), West Virginia.

Mrs. Bolivar E. Kemp, Democrat, and J. Y. Sanders Jr., Democrat, will present themselves from the Sixth Louisiana District. The House will decide whether either will be seated.

## NRA Helps Powers To Come Together In Fiscal Reforms

### Three Nations Expected to Unite in Currency Management

**By Everard Cotes**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON — Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" dream of

The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World,

may be brought nearer eventual materialization by some of the financial and economic contacts of the American National Recovery Act.

These contacts extend alike to the peoples of the continent of Europe and to the nations of the British Commonwealth.

Even the recent political crisis in France affords an example in point. This crisis was accentuated if not actually caused by an NRA statement made by President Roosevelt in Washington the day before M. Daladier's Government was overthrown.

The President, in this statement, did not refer to France. He dwelt solely upon his own plans for United States currency expansion. Nevertheless, his words were interpreted to foreshadow depreciation of the dollar. One of the effects was thus for the moment to save the franc from collapse. Before Mr. Roosevelt made his statement a flight from the franc into the dollar had bgun. The statement stopped that flight by driving French speculators to cover.

The Daladier Government was defeated largely because removal of immediate danger to the franc deprived the then French Premier of an argument likely to have been effectual in inducing his Socialist allies to agree to unpopular taxation to which he was himself at the time committed.

**Gold Standard Reprieved**

The incident does not concern France alone. Paris was at that time the headquarters of a bloc of nations still adhering to the gold standard. In saving the franc Mr. Roosevelt at least temporarily reprieved the gold standard everywhere. That his action had such wide repercussion, shows how close have become national inter-relationships where currency is concerned.

Other points of contact have arisen between the United States and British Commonwealth countries in connection with the interempire agreements reached at the Ottawa Conference in 1932, and as the outcome of negotiations following the World Economic Conference in London this year. These agreements have been both financial and fiscal. On the financial side, they have resulted in the creation of a sterling area embracing Scandinavia as well as the whole of the British Commonwealth. This bloc has adopted a monetary standard based upon a pound more flexible than gold but less so than the dollar.

The exchange value of the new sterling is controlled from London by means of an exchange equalization fund of £375,000,000 administered by the Bank of England. The fund is used from time to time to purchase or sell dollars, francs or gold, thereby easing fluctuations of the pound in terms of other currencies. Three-cornered coöperation between the Bank of England, the United States of America Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Bank of France has thus grown up and is expected here sooner or later to grow into a mutual world system of currency management. Recent Anglo-American discussions over gold-purchasing proposals adopted by President Roosevelt point also in this direction.

Fluctuations in foreign exchange may take long to eliminate but hope runs high that success in this direction may ultimately be achieved.

**Compromise May Be Slow**

Obstacles still standing in the way concern rather the question of the relative exchange rates to be arrived at for each country than the methods to be adopted to bring about such inflation or deflation as may be required to establish and maintain parity. Compromise may be slow of attainment. Conflict of interest in each country continues between creditor banks that want to maintain deflation, and agricultural and other much-indebted producers who desperately need the money value of their output to be raised. The still stubborn fallacy of "have your cake and eat it," that these two ideals are mutually compatible, is being gradually extirpated. Belief is growing in the truth of the dictum of the economist, Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, that "more and better bankruptcies" will be unavoidable among debtors unless creditors agree to such currency inflation as may reduce agriculturalists' liabilities to manageable proportions.

Mr. Roosevelt has set before the world a workable ideal in declaring for stability of the commodity price level. The sterling area is trying haltingly to evolve something of a similar nature. Japan may in the past have unduly sacrificed the interests of its lenders by inflation. Nevertheless all the cotton mills of Osaka are busy as the result. Thus a mean is being actively sought which may bring the respective world units financially nearer to one another and to the United States.

**That "Frontier"**

From the point of view of fiscal policy progress is also being made. Here the main locality of contact between America and the outside world is to be found in the scratch across the prairie which constitutes the northern frontier of the United States. Before the British Empire Conference at Ottawa last year, this frontier, fiscally speaking, touched only Canada besides the United States. Today it is the border besides of the entire British Commonwealth of Nations, including Great Britain itself and all its far-flung dominions and colonies. This is because Britain has abandoned its traditional policy of free trade and adopted instead a three-decker tariff, the lowest applicabale to goods from allied nations of the British Commonwealth and colonies, the middle for imports from countries which enter into tariff agreements with itself and the top one for everyone else.

Bargaining has thus begun on all sides with mutual concessions in tariffs making for international coöperation as opposed to competition in this respect.

Forty years ago the late Prof. Goldwin Smith, an Oxford economist then resident in Toronto, had the vision to declare that North America as a whole must, earlier or later, find itself compelled to come under a unified tariff scheme. Today, the relations between Canada and the entire sterling area have become so close that the territories affected by the United States tariff as modified by the NRA, have ceased to be bounded by the limits of any single continent.

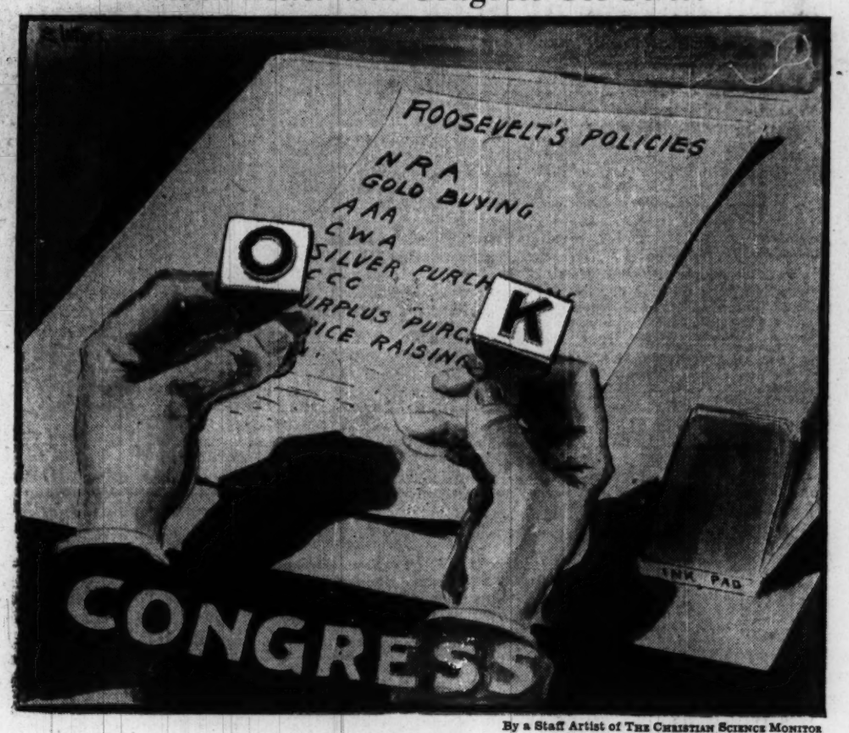
The National Recovery movement in the United States is thus sending the electric shock of contact not only into Canada but throughout a much wider sphere.

This is taking place at a moment when radiocasting and the internal combustion engine have between them so annihilated distance that the remotest corners of the globe have become closer to one another than was the case between the northern and southern American states, the Union between which Roosevelt's great predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, risked everything to preserve.

Abraham Lincoln's statue today is prominent among those of the greatest men in Parliament Square in London.

A position has thus been reached where, although the late Alfred Tennyson's conception of eventual world unity may still be only a dream, it has become reasonable to remember that it is a dream which may yet come true.

*Which Letter Will Congress Use First?*




By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

## President Opens Congress Asking For New Support

(Continued from Page 1)

power for the former is still to be attained.

Then, in a paragraph packed with meaning in which every word is weighed, Mr. Roosevelt goes into the field of national planning. A better balanced national life through elimination of waste, removal of poor lands from agriculture, and encouragement of small local industry, is set before Congress and the country.

**For Expansion of Planning**

Regional planning, already beginning in the Tennessee Valley and other great watersheds, must in the not-distant future be extended to become a national plan, paid for entirely out of current revenue, states the President. This, perhaps the longest-range objective of the Roosevelt Administration, opens up a picture of opportunity rising loftily beyond the President's careful words.

In a passage on international affairs marked by frank recognition of grave difficulties, President Roosevelt lays down what is perhaps the most thought-provoking statement in his address—a statement of intense import to the world. He declares:

"All of us are seeking the restoration of commerce in ways which will preclude the building up of large favorable trade balances by any one nation at the expense of trade debits on the part of other nations."

**May Affect the Tariff**

When before did an American statesman describe a large favorable trade balance as a disadvantage? Moreover, what factor during the last decade most threw the American trade situation out of balance, and is likely in days to come to operate perhaps more strongly in that direction?

Economists would say that the burden of international debt which, unless new foreign lending begins, is a one-way flow, was the most most unbalancing factor.

Does Mr. Roosevelt's declaration for a balanced trade intimate his agreement that income should equal outgo? That the United States, roughly, should buy about as much as it expects to sell? If so, his fundamental declaration has striking import. It apparently can only mean that American tariff walls should be low enough to admit about as much goods as the United States seeks to sell, and that inflow of capital should either be checked or balanced by a new equivalent outgo.

**Food for the Economists**

At any rate, the goal of a balanced trade was set up before the American Congress. To the economist, there is sensation and to spare in that single declaration.

Politically, Mr. Roosevelt once again declared independence of Europe, limiting American cooperation to practicable, world-wide measures either reducing armaments or trade barriers. He epitomized the cautious waiting tactics of the American people in the present crisis.

The President announced a forthcoming message to Congress on war debts, which, however, he is in no hurry to send, reporting on the token payment system, default of other powers, and the 100 per cent record of tiny Finland—which received a neat orchid bouquet from Mr. Roosevelt.

In a striking passage, the President couples the stock-market racketeer with criminals notorious in more flagrant fields. He called for stringent new preventative measures to outlaw unethical as well as criminal practices, tax-evading individuals, high bank and corporation officials who cheat their stockholders and the public, and reckless speculators who destroy the values of the farmer's crops are singled out for grim warning.

**Holds His Keynote**

Disposing of these specific topics, the President returns in the concluding quarter of his message to his long-range objectives. The keynote is not only struck, it is deliberately held in a series of eloquent declarations.

Perhaps most startling of all, Mr. Roosevelt recognizes that his reforms are so sweeping that they might have been brought about by forceful revolution. He hails, "The eternal credit of the American people that this tremendous readjustment of our national life is being accomplished peacefully, without serious dislocation, with only a minimum of injustice, and with a great, willing spirit of coöperation throughout the country."

There is no longer any doubt about the "Roosevelt revolution." It is plainly set forth by the President himself in this message. Spurning all compromise, eschewing proud reference to past achievement, Mr. Roosevelt simply takes Congress with him up a lofty vantage point, and surveys the fundamental changes which are coming about. Nothing is glossed over. The message is a challenge to reactionaries, it is a bold trumpet call, it is an evidence of self-confidence in the President's ability to hold Congress in line.

On, says Mr. Roosevelt, with the Revolution!

## Old Rites Mingle With New At Reopening of Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

chamber, the time-old motion was passed to name a committee "to wait upon the President" and inform him that Congress was ready to hear any remarks he might have to make on the "state of the Union."

Modern ways shoved aside the former formality when party leaders properly accoutered rode down Pennsylvania Avenue to take the message directly to the President. instead Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, called the President by telephone and told him Congress was ready and Mr. Roosevelt laughed and replied that he would be ready in a few minutes.

**Auto Displaces Coach**

In the old days the President drove up muddy Pennsylvania Avenue in coach and horses, but in this era a swift motorcar—closed, and bearing both the Stars and Stripes and the presidential flag—brought the Chief Executive rapidly to the House side of the Capitol, where a specially constructed ramp made his access to the floor easy.

Just after the roll call of the House was completed, the members of the Senate walked gravely down the long passage that separates the two wings of the Legislature, and entered the House chamber, two by two. The President began speaking shortly after 1.

In the larger chamber of the House at the other end of the Capitol, distinguished personages gathered early to hear the President's address. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, with her sons, James and John, her daughter, Mrs. Curtiss Dall, and her grandchildren, "Sistie" and "Buzzie," occupied the gallery reserved for the President's family. Mrs. Roosevelt's interest in the opening ceremonies was doubled by the fact that not only did she hear her husband speak, but one of her dearest friends, Mrs. Isabella Greenway (D.) of Arizona, was sworn in as a member of the lower body.

**Russian Again in Group**

In the deplomatic gallery sat representatives from many nations, including the heads of the deplomatic delegation from Belgium, the Irish Free State, Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia. A Russian sat in this select group for the first time in many years. She was Mrs. Boris Skvirsky, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires of the new Russian Embassy.

An interested spectator was Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife og the Secretary of the Interior, who is a lawmaker herself—a member of the Olinois State Legisgature.

The House went through its customary schedule of prayer, roll call, and adoption of resolutions notifying the President they were in session and asking the Senate to meet with them to hear the President's message.

An unusually enthusiastic reception greeted the President on his arrival and the joint session burst into cheers lasting 60 seconds. Not in recent times has a President received such an ovation from Congress. A preliminary cheer had been given Mr. Garner, former Speaker, by his old colleagues in the House. Mr. Garner took his place on the Speaker's rostrum as the Senators filed in.

A minute after the Cabinet had taken front seats in the well of the House, Mr. Roosevelt was himself announced. His progress up the inclined plane to the Speaker's stand leaning on the arm of his son, James Roosevelt, was accompanied by applause. With a brief introduction he began to speak. He leaned forward under the glare of four Kleig lights, resting on his right arm, with his left arm braced against the desk.

## Expenditures Rise 30 P. C. In Russian 1934 Budget

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Russian budget for 1934, in which expenditures 30 per cent greater than those of 1933 were scheduled, was submitted to the Central Executive Committee Jan. 1 by Finance Commissar Grinko.

Revenues were listed at 48,700,000,000 rubles ($24,350,000,000 at nominal value) and expenditures at 47,200,000,000 ($23,600,000,000). Revenues for 1933 were expected to exceed expenditures of 3,200,000,000 rubles ($1,600,000,000).

## Free 'Ads' in State Paper Aid Sale of Farm Products

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 270,000 individual packages of fruits and vegetables, gathered by farmers for shipment to points outside the State, were inspected and certified by field men of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture the past season, it was stated here by Mr. William A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture. In addition to these, inspection was extended to approximately 140 carloads of watermelons, raised in North Carolina and shipped to points north and east.

Department inspectors also passed on 2,251,000 narcissus bulbs. For several years aid has been extended to bulb growers in the eastern part of the State, with the result that much revenue has come to be realized from this source by farmers and their wives. The Department of Agriculture is now aiding the sale of farm products through publication of free advertisements in one of the department's publications, issued fortnightly.

## Pennsylvania Becomes Liquor Dealer Under Law

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 2 (AP)—Pennsylvania went into the liquor business today. Henceforth, the only legal bottle of liquor sold in the State is the bottle sold by the State itself.

A system of state liquor stores, under a three-man board of control was Governor Pinchot's own idea for Pennsylvania. The Legislature approved the plan of the executive, a lifelong dry. There will be close to 300 stores when the system is perfected. More than 4000 hotels, restaurants and clubs may sell liquor, but only a drink at a time.

**Associated Gas & Electric**

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—For the week ended Dec. 23 Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 54,595,350 units (kwh.), an increase of 7 per cent above the like week of 1933.


We're looking for a man that's hard to fit

If you know a man who says often and vehemently to his friends, "Every shoe clerk I ever met tells me I'm bord to fit," please send him to Coward's.

If you know a man who tells his wife every night, "Please bring me my slippers quick," send him to Coward's.

Or, if you know a man who walks a great deal, and says, "I've got to economize somewhere this year," please send him to Coward's.

We have for such a man the exact shoe he needs for all the regular and irregular demands of his feet. We would consider it a privilege to introduce him to Coward shoe comfort at economy prices.

Black or tan calf, rubber heels.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

30 West Street, Boston
37 West 47th Street, New York
Empire State Bldg., 20 W. 34th St., N. Y.
270 Greenwich Street, New York
Fulton and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn

Schervee Annual Sale

From all over New England discriminating buyers wait for this "Once-a-Year Event"—Quality Custom Furniture and Accessories—at Drastic Price Reductions.

All Regular Schervee Stock—Not Sale Merchandise

All Furniture 20% to 75%
All Lamps and Shades 20% to 50%
Mirrors 20% to 75%
Screens 20% to 75%

Nowhere will you find such amazing bargains. Many marked far below cost for clearance.

This Is an Amazing Value
3 Sheraton Dining Suites in Mahogany and Inlay
DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, 4 SIDE CHAIRS, 2 ARM CHAIRS
Reg. Price $1250
Sale Price $580

Outstanding Bargain of the Year
2 Bed Suites in Mahogany and Satinwood Inlay
TWIN BEDS, BUREAU, CHEST, DRESSING TABLE, NIGHT TABLE, TWO MIRRORS TO MATCH
Reg. Price $2150
Sale Price $750

Small Tables 20% to 50%
All Framed Pictures 1/2 off
All Etchings 25% off
All Mezzotints 25% off

ALL GLASSWARE, 1/3 — LEATHER, 1/3
ALL FRAMES, 1/5 to 1/2

Ask for Detail List of Items in This Great Sale

ALL SALES FINAL—All Merchandise Subject to Prior Sale

AT COPLEY SQUARE Schervee Studios Inc 665 Boylston Street BOSTON KEN. 6160

Boston-New York $3 NRA
Leave Daily 800 Tremont Street Boston
Hancock 7301
141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3946
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

PYROIL (Simply Add to Oil and Gas)

Saves MOTOR REPAIRS

Pyroil protects your car against winter damage because it establishes a slippery, protective, self-lubricating surface upon all frictional metal which provides safe lubrication until cold oil and grease circulate thoroughly. Simply add Pyroil by the ounce to your favorite gasoline and oil.

Heat-proof, cold-proof, friction-proof. Increases power, effects smooth, "silky" performance.

Frees valves, aids ring-seal, reduces noise, wear. Saves far more than its cost.

FREE—Story of amazing 903.4 mile Pyroil "dry run," other amazing facts and Trial Test Offer. Send Post Card. Mention the Monitor. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 303 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

"Household Size" Pyroil for many uses now on sale.

Genuine PYROIL is Patented U. S. and Canada. Identified by copyrighted Lithographed cans (factory sealed) and signature of W. V. Kidder on every label. Not sold under any other name.

W. V. Kidder President

NEW LOW FARES by rail, bring CALIFORNIA within the reach of all!

CHICAGO NORTH WESTERN LINE UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND

LOS ANGELES LIMITED

Traveling a route of scenic beauty . . . offers California travelers genuine comfort, fine food, attentive service. De luxe equipment. Bath, barber, maid, manicure and valet service. NO EXTRA FARE. See Boulder Dam—a low cost, one day side trip.

Very Low Fares from CHICAGO

$34.50 To California daily in comfortable coaches; $40.00 to Pacific Northwest in coaches Chicago to Omaha, choice of coach or tourist sleeper service (berth extra) Omaha to Pacific Northwest.

$44.36 To California daily in tourist sleeping cars; $42.90 to Pacific Northwest. Sleeping car charges extra.

$111.00 To California round trip daily in all classes of equipment; $107.25 to Pacific Northwest. One year return limit. Sleeping car charges extra.

Sleeping Car Charges Reduced 1/3rd

3 OTHER DAILY TRAINS TO THE PACIFIC COAST
from Chicago
San Francisco Overland Limited
Portland Rose
Pacific Limited

Frequent sailings from Pacific Coast ports to Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient.

For full information apply to

UNION PACIFIC 207 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass. 6 So. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.
or C. & N. W. Ry. 310 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass. 127 So. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Chicago & North Western Union Pacific

Let's all get back to Old-fashioned SAFE saving

Interest from Day of Deposit

Your savings sent BY MAIL to this strong, 62 year old Savings Bank start earning interest AT ONCE. No waiting for first of the month or start of a new quarterly period. Highest interest rate consistent with safety. Deposits rigidly safeguarded. Interest COMPOUNDED every three months.

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# Federal Council Puts Education On Liquor First

## Eight Points Stressed for Control of Traffic Since Repeal

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America yesterday made public a "Message on the Present Liquor Problem" urging support in obtaining "the best forms of control now possible."

The chief emphasis is laid upon the initiation of a program of adequate education, which is described as "the primary contribution of the churches to the solution of the liquor problem."

The message urges "all who are concerned for sobriety and social welfare, including those who are convinced that prohibition is the only final solution of the great evil," to "give their support to securing the best forms of control now possible."

In dealing with methods of control, the report suggests these "fundamental considerations:

"1. The saloon must not be allowed to return.

"2. Since the power of the liquor traffic has come in large measure from its alliance with politics, control of the traffic must be divorced from partisan politics and patronage.

"3. The element of profit must be strictly limited in order that the consumption of liquor may not be stimulated. The greed of private traffic in intoxicating liquors is so unrestrained that it will not be content to supply normal demand, but will persistently seek to create demand by all means within its power.

"4. Limitation of profit can best be accomplished at present by placing the manufacture and sale of liquor under the regulation of agencies set up by the Government and under rigid restriction as to quantity, prices and dividends.

"5. In addition to measures initiated by the states, the Federal Government should retain a large degree of control, extending not only to interstate shipments, but also to standards, quantities of liquor to be produced or imported, and to the illicit traffic. There should be regulation of the industry by national codes and code authorities.

"6. There is a grave danger, already apparent, that government will seek to profit from the liquor traffic through heavy taxation. While this traffic should bear its share of the public burdens, it is as important to subordinate profit in a governmentally controlled traffic as in one privately owned and operated. To depend upon the traffic for large revenues tends to make the public ignore its evils.

"7. In order that the appetite for intoxicants shall not be stimulated, and especially that young people shall be protected from their seductive appeal, all advertising of liquor should be subject to strict governmental control and should be reduced to the lowest possible limits.

"8. Since 11 states have constitutional prohibition after federal repeal, and others have state-wide prohibition laws, and since large areas where dry sentiment prevails will desire state or local option, the rights of these states and areas should be safeguarded by the federal authorities, and within the states by state authorities. Provision for local option should be incorporated in all state systems of control."

## Boston Art Notes

**Ruth Perry**

The Copley Society is showing paintings by Miss Ruth Perry for this fortnight. Her work consists of portraits and landscapes.

Miss Perry has painted in the course of European travels. Her subjects include places in Honfleur, Moret, Concarneau, Dinant and Bruges. She searches for subjects of the Old World not so much for quaintness as for grandeur. Ancient walls, old stone bridges, castles, towers are found among her choice. When she can, as if to enhance their charm, she paints these things reflected in water, so that one sees them twice, once in clearly defined, once in fainter, mirrored image.

The style is generalized and modern. Miss Perry abstracts the images discovering a simple, characterizing pattern. She abstracts in terms of three-dimensional character, so that one gets the impression of thickness and bulk, of the existence of the trees and houses and streams in space. A sense of solidity prevails.

The colors give full value, for the artist does not blur or darken them by the shadows of photographic realism. The clarity of color somehow guarantees clarity of atmosphere. The air seems cool and exhilarating.

Looking from canvas to canvas, we wonder why an artist who dominates her subject so positively goes so far abroad to paint. Those who work in this mode may work anywhere. Looking at their pictures we do not find a great difference between Brittany and Belgium, between Rome and Boston.

Some portraits are made in stylized manner; one of a peasant woman is especially appealing.

D. A.

## Boston Events

### TONIGHT

**Theaters**

"DAYS WITHOUT END" (Plymouth). Eugene O'Neill's play presented by the Theater Guild as the fourth in the American Theater Society's series here. 8:30.

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Mellow romance set to Noel Coward's music—with "I'll See You Again" wandering pleasantly through the score. 8:30.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Guy Bates Post provokes laughter with the aid of some players who appeared in this Molnar play before—making the most of P. G. Wodehouse's adaptation. 8:20.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). A farce by Hardwick Nevin. 8:20.

"THE PICCOLI" (Repertory). Pedrecca's marionette revue back for another visit to Boston, with some new features. Daily 3:15 and 8:20.

**Movies**

BOSTON—"By Candlelight." A comedy in which Nils Asther masquerades as a butler and his butler impersonates him. Paul Lukas is the butler, and Elissa Landis is a maid—also impersonating her mistress. On the stage an abbreviated version of "Artists and Models." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45.

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio," with Dolores del Rio, Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and a collection of dancers, acrobats and others disporting themselves upon the wings of airplanes high above the earth. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—"Dinner at Eight." This star-spangled feature picture takes its place with ordinary "continuous show" movies. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Lady Killer," with James Cagney, and "Girl Without a Room," with Charles Ruggles. Paramount at 10:35 a. m., 1:26, 4:17, 7:01, 9:45. Fenway at 2:12, 4:53, 7:33, 10:13.

ORPHEUM—"Advice to the Lovelorn," with Lee Tracy and Sally Blane. "Our Gang" comedy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

MODERN—"Sitting Pretty." Ginger Rogers and Jack Oakie in an amusing musical entertainment based on the adventures of two song writers in Hollywood. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:10, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN — "Design for Living." Fredric March, Gary Cooper, Miriam Hopkins and Edward Everett Horton in a screen version of Noel Coward's play—much changed by Hollywood treatment. Stage show headed by Hal Sherman. 11 a. m., 1:57, 4:43, 7:30, 10:27.

UPTOWN—"Blood Money," with George Bancroft—another gang story. Also Ruth Chatterton in "Female," as a too energetic and businesslike automobile factory executive. 2:29, 4:58, 7:29, 9:58.

**Other Events**

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY — "Observations on New England Turtles," by Dr. Harold L. Babcock, curator of the herpetological collections in the museum. Dr. Babcock is an authority on sea turtles in New England waters. Lantern slides. 234 Berkeley Street. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM COURSE — Adult Education Department lecture course by James P. Roberts, fifth lecture. Subject, "Arms and the Man"—a consideration of Quakerism, pacifism, standing armies, conscription, concealed weapons, duelling and militarism. Room 355, Little Building.

**TOMORROW**



ARNOLD SCHOENBERG—Gives free public lecture in the Public Library lecture hall—with musical illustrations. He speaks on the symphony program he will conduct on January 12th and 13th—which is to include two of his original works and an orchestral transcription of a Bach composition. 8:15.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Exhibition of Third Dimension Paintings by Cyrus E. Dallin opens at 3:30.

## Boston Snapshots

**"Worth Two in the Bush"**—The various birds gathered now in the Mechanics Building for the Poultry Show are not exactly "in the hand"—but they are certainly much more easily examined than if they were "in the bush" or even on the farm.

We strolled between their cages yesterday doing our best to look well informed—but actually trying to memorize the colorings of Cochins, Orpingtons and what not. One exhibitor, not content with the brilliant plumage of the pheasants, devoted a booth to the display of hand-colored feathers made up in the form of flowers.

The sounds of the show were particularly interesting. Cock crows suggested a perpetual dawn in the large hall, a burbling tide of cooing rose and fell in the pigeon section, and in a corner near the lunch counter, where stood a few turkeys which had survived Thanksgiving and Christmas, there were occasional outbursts of gobbles. And the silky rabbits and the sleek California quails maintained discreet silence, which was not shared by the salesmen in adjoining stands.

⁂

**Window Displays**—Into a window devoted to the display of pets, a human being fell last night. As we walked up Boylston Street we joined a small group gathered to watch the picking up of glass and bird cages after the unfortunate slip against the store front. At the same time in a Cambridge store an animal had invaded the display space devoted to human garments and children's toys. He was the pet monkey of a Central Square department store. Escaping from his quarters he provided free entertainment for a crowd of spectators as he made the most of his freedom among the window displays.

Eventually a policeman entered the store and chased the monkey through the jewelry, hardware, ribbon and linen departments before effecting a capture.

**Writes With Match**—It may have been the influence of the historical relics gathered around, or it may have been the absence of a pencil that caused a member of the Old South Forum audience to resort to writting with a burned match the other day. The chairman, Courtenay Crocker, had just drawn attention to the fact that one sentence in the President's recent broadcast had not been printed in the Boston papers. This important sentence, he said, was: "The League of Nations is a prop in the structure of peace and must remain." At this point one of our neighbors produced a piece of paper from a capacious pocket of his overcoat. He then struck a match, let it burn a moment, blew it out—and inscribed a note upon the paper.

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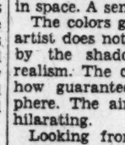
**Dog-in-Bag**—We have heard of dogs in mangers and other unusual positions, but yesterday we found that one dog, at least, travels in comfort in a lady's handbag. Seated at a lunch counter a lady was observed in the act of apparently placing fragments of her doughnuts in a handbag placed on the adjoining stool. The reason for this odd behavior was revealed when two small ears appeared from the bag followed by the receptive mouth of a tiny "toy" puppy.



### Four Keels Laid at Fore River

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 3—The keels of three destroyers and one cruiser were laid yesterday at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation here. Construction of these ships affords employment for 2000 men, an increase of 1000 since the navy began building last June. About 5000 men are expected to be employed at the yard by 1935.

## *Massachusetts Turns an Ear to Its Chief Executive*

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Gov. Joseph B. Ely Delivering His Annual Message**

**Senate and House Assembled in Joint Session to Hear Address. Seated Directly Behind the Governor are Mr. Erland F. Fish, President of the Senate, and Mr. Gasper G. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor, with Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, Sitting Under the Right Hand Cluster of Lights.**

### Ely Plans to Fight Crime and Tax Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

State, he urged converting of the district courts into circuits, establishment of full-time judges therein and the elimination of part-time justices.

**Adds Nothing to Safety**

Asserting his conviction that capital punishment adds nothing to the safety of society, he recommended its limitation to first degree murders based upon evidence of a scheme or plan in distinction from deliberate premeditation as now defined by the courts. He would also make capital punishment applicable in cases of armed robbery.

Hailing the effecting of uniform labor gains as the principal benefits accruing to New England from the NRA, the Governor advocated the extension of the powers of the state commission on interstate compacts. This commission should strike while the iron is hot, and achieve permanent uniformity while industry is still conscious of the advantages in fair competitive practices, he said.

He also urged bolstering up of the Massachusetts minimum wage law so it is in all particulars as effective as that of any other state.

He met one of labor's long-sought demands, in his recommendation that the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law be taken from the Department of Industrial Accidents and placed in the Department of Labor and Industries.

**Coördination of Effort**

"It is a foolish thing," he said, "for our industry to continue to carry such a heavy load of compensation insurance, if by a simple process of coördination of effort this load can be lessened." Other minor consolidations were urged.

In the financing of public works, through Federal grants, the Governor expressed the belief more satisfactory rates of interests could be procured if the state offered its bonds directly to the public.

He also urged that the dairy inspection law be amended to include the same requirements of the inspection of cream as now exist relating to the inspection of fluid milk.

"The thing I consider of paramount importance is the financial condition of the Commonwealth," the Governor said. "Her credit should be your first thought at this time. Every measure must be weighed in the light of its effect on that credit."

### Senator to Demand School Investigation

Escape of 14 boys from the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro last night may result in a thorough investigation of the school's administration. Senator Charles T. Cavanaugh, member of the Senate committee on public institutions, who recently paid a surprise visit to the school, is seeking an immediate investigation.

Senator Cavanaugh declared the conditions at the institution are deplorable. He said that the 300 inmates live in about 12 unheated shacks and have insufficient food. The boys range from 10 years of age up.

Escapes are made almost daily from the unwalled institution.

Among the 14 boys who escaped last night, several were automobile thieves.

Senator Cavanaugh said he already had spoken to Gov. Joseph B. Ely about the Lyman School conditions and that he would speak to him again.

### Insurance Income For 1933 Increases

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3 (AP)—Total income of the three Travelers Insurance companies for the year 1933 was $189,334,000, according to preliminary figures just announced. Of this amount $159,415,000 came from premiums on policies sold and continued during the year. New life business written during the year aggregated more than $453,000,000.

The insurance transactions, it was stated, came within 4½ cents of those of 1932. Increases were registered on six classes of business, including "group life" and general public liability.

Further purchases of U. S. Government securities were made during the year, raising holdings to $112,000,000, an increase for the year of $27,400,000. Cash on hand of more than $18,000,000 is slightly greater than a year ago, according to the reports.

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Agriculture talk | Piano recital | Five o'clock revue | Skippy sketch |
| 5:15 | Monitor Views News | Babe Ruth Club | popular | Soloist; orch. |
| 5:30 | The Singing Lady | Tom Mix sketch | All-American Boy | Melody Mart |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie | The Wizard of Oz | The Cosmopolitans | The Melodeers |
| 6:00 | N. E. Conservatory | Evening Tattler; | Studio reports | "Buck Rogers" |
| 6:15 | People's Symphony | records; talks | Local dance music | "Bobby Benson" |
| 6:30 | Reports; sports | News; music | "Black and Blue" | CBS dance music |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas | Your Folks & Mine | Happy Minstrel | Local dance music |
| 7:00 | Amos 'n' Andy | NBC music | Myrt and Marge | Reports; news |
| 7:15 | John Herrick; orch. | "Billy Bachelor" | Just Plain Bill | Local dance music |
| 7:30 | Potash & Perlmutter | After Dinner Revue | Ensemble; chorus | Talk, "Taxation" |
| 7:45 | Irene Rich, talk | The Goldbergs | Boake Carter | Local dance music |
| 8:00 | Network serial | Bert Lahr; George | Vocal trio; orch. | String ensemble |
| 8:15 | mystery story | Olsen's music | Edwin C. Hill | Vocal program |
| 8:30 | Dangerous Paradise | Tabloid, "Tristan | Albert Spalding; | "As I See It" |
| 8:45 | Red Davis sketch | & Isolde," organ. | soloists; orch. | Mixed quartet |
| 9:00 | 20,000 Years in Sing | Troubadours, with | Philadelphia Orch. | Dance program |
| 9:15 | Sing, sketch | Helen Ford | Stoopnagle-Budd | Organ recital |
| 9:30 | John McCormack, | Fred Allen's Revue; | Lombardo Orch.; | Le Paradis Band |
| 9:45 | tenor; orchestra | soloists; orch. | Burns and Allen | Reports; news |
| 10:00 | Benny Meroff and his | Barnyard Music | Fred Waring's | Program from the |
| 10:15 | Revue | and male quartet | Pennsylvanians | Boston Arena, |
| 10:30 | Rines Orchestra | Address, Henry T. | Soloist; 2 pianos | Gerry Harrison |
| 10:45 | News flashes | Rainey, Speaker | Reports; news | Kostelanetz Or- |
| 11:00 | Reports; sports | Forecasts; news | Meyer Davis Le | chestra; soloists |
| 11:15 | Kay Fayre, songs | The Poet Prince | Paradis Band | CBS dance music |
| 11:30 | Enric Madriguera and | Jack Denny and | Glen Gray's Casa | Sign off |
| 11:45 | his orchestra | his orchestra | Loma Orchestra | |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

***Up to Luncheon***

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 WEEI, Henrietta Schumann, concert pianist.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers and orchestra.

***After Luncheon***

2:00 WEEI, Silver Lining Hour: soloists and speaker.
2:30 WBZ, "Helpful Hints to Pianists," Margaret Anderton.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air, "Music of the People."
3:00 WAAB, Recordings, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, National Student Federation program; speaker.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music: chamber music recital.
4:15 WBZ, "Thursday Special"; soloists and orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, Soloists from the People's Symphony Orchestra.

***Dinner and After***

7:30 WNAC, "St. Louis Blues," by Boston Negro Guild chorus and orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," sea sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists.
8:15 WAAB, New England Council: William P. Fowler, chairman, skiing committee, A. M. C.
8:30 WNAC, "The Voice of America": Prof. William Lyon Phelps; soloists; orch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," western sketch.
9:15 WNAC, Robert Benchley; Howard Marsh; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Dramatization, "The World Goes to War."
9:30 WAAB, California's Melodies; Raymond Paige's Orchestra; guest solo

***Late Evening***

10:00 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists and orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," Alton Blackington.
11:00 WNAC, Telegraph report, Bruins-Ottawa hockey game, Frank Ryan.

### Alpine Home Built for Sigir von Rinz In New Hampshire Relieves 'Heimweh'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FRANCONIA, N. H., Jan. 3—When Sigir von Rinz could not go to the Austrian Alps it was decided to bring the Alps to New Hampshire where Sigir dwelt. Or, if not actually brought, at least approximated.

Sigir, a full-blooded St. Bernard brought to this country as a puppy from the Austrian Tyrol by his master, Siegfried Buchmayer, Austrian ski expert, was left behind when his master returned to Austria.

Before he departed for Austria, however, Herr Buchmayer, assisted by Mr. Walter Campbell, a young Boston architect, built Sigir an Alpine home in the New Hampshire hills. The house was modeled after a typical home in the Austrian Tyrol. The green roof is weighted down with stones. There are mottoes adorning the walls, carvings on the eaves, even a clothesline full of miniature clothes whipping in the wind on the upper piazza.

Sigir's house, such a dwelling as probably no dog ever possessed before, is on a par with the dog himself. For, though Sigir has many friends at Peckett's Lodge on Sugar Hill, his bulk presents a problem. Giving him a bath is a two-man job. He breakfasts lightly on two quarts of milk and plenty of corn bread. He likes about three pounds of meat for dinner, with a veal bone to gnaw in between. And now that he has a house from his native Austria perhaps his appetite will increase.

### CWA Graft Hearings Secret

Charges of graft among CWA workers of Everett is being investigated by Inspectors Charles Cleary, Joseph McCue and Thomas Coady, assigned to the case yesterday by Mr. John J. Power, head of the investigating unit of the CWA. A hearing was held at the Everett Central Fire Station yesterday and today which was closed to the public.

### Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Cloudy and threatening with slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday, probably with snow Thursday; lowest temperature tonight about 20 to 24; moderate northeasterly winds.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday; probably snow in south portion tonight and in north portion tonight and Thursday.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday; probably snow or rain on coast and snow in the interior Thursday.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate north shifting to east winds over coast; weather overcast probably with snow in north portion and snow or rain in south portion Thursday.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday 12.40 p. m., Thursday 1:13 a. m. Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:32 p. m.

## Up and Down Beacon Hill

**Boston's "Brain Trust"**

The appointments by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be Sinking Fund Commissioner, and of Henry E. Foley, of the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, to be Corporation Counsel mean more than surface indications.

These appointments indicate that Mayor Mansfield is going to summon into his official inner councils men of experience and men of sound mental acumen. Just lightly speaking and in the newly-coined slang from Washington, such appointments portend a "brain trust" in School Street.

That the selection of a former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, well-schooled legislator, lawyer and student of governmental finances, and the naming of a lawyer from that well-known legal firm are full of meaning goes without the saying. It is taken to mean that more of such men are to be called to help the Mayor extricate the city from its financial difficulties.

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The Mayor shows more and more that he is to be Mayor in his own right. He is quiet but sure. He is steady and is not likely to move without care and thought and fortified by advice upon which he can trust and which has been proved.

When other appointments to key positions in the new city administration are to be made the Mayor indicates not at all. "I have received a few resignations," he said today. "I will not make them public for not all of them may be accepted."

This shows that there will be no political shambles at City Hall. This means that the Mayor is doing lots of his own thinking.

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Speaker Leverett Saltonstall picked out Harry Dunlap Brown of Billerica to be Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives for this session. He takes the place held by Mr. Victor F. Jewett of Lowell who is too busy with his new duties as one of the Middlesex county commissioners to be floor leader any longer.

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**One Opposing Vote**

Boston City Council elected John F. Dowd of Ward 8, Roxbury, to be its president for the year of 1934. Mr. Dowd, once a secretary to James M. Curley in his second administration, also starts on his ninth year in the municipal legislative body.

President Dowd, something of a "T. N. T." legislator so far as determined and sudden actions and forthcoming statements are concerned, knows "all the council ropes." Just one vote was recorded against him of the 22 councilmen. That vote was cast by Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard University and for many years an able Representative in Massachusetts' Great and General Court, the Legislature, just speaking as one plain man to another.

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Boston's new corporation counsel, Henry E. Foley, and the new Soldiers' Relief Commissioner, Charles H. Carey, were sworn into their respective positions in the Mayor's office this morning. John B. Haynes, assistant city clerk, did that job with due solemnity.

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**The Public Be Praised!**

Governor Ely apparently believes in praising the sunshine but preparing for the storm. In his annual address to the Legislature today he praised the body politic for its sober and orderly reception of repeal. However, the preponderant part of his speech was given over to plans for making the State shipshape against depredations of organized crime and racketeering. The much-touted bad weather of prohibition should be over with repeal and all the sea-going craft should be blithely letting out more sail. But instead they are taking it in and making all the tackle snugger than ever before, just in case.

⁂

BEACON—Star & NE—Blagden

**T.N.T.**

Mr. Frank Goodwin, Boston Finance Commission's impetuous chairman, has filed two bills, strongly flavored with liberalism and indicative of Mr. Goodwin's experiences as Labor leader in Brockton. One measure would prohibit use of state troops for strike duty; the other would prevent a fine or imprinonment without trial by jury for contempt of court in labor disputes.

These bills are potentially high explosives and if the New Deal has liberalized legislatures to the extent of permitting their passage, two of the sharpest thorns in Labor's thorny sides will have been removed.

Labor has long railed at the state police; called then the mercenaries of the state, paid by the public but designed to serve merely the employers when labor disturbances threaten. Arbitrary sentencing of workers, who have violated injunctions, without trial by jury is regarded by Labor as evidence of the arrogance of the bench and its inherent hostility to labor.

Mr. Goodwin has made a legislative plunge into an issue as hot as Brockton, when his worthies had that town by the ear.

⁂

**Hultman Tries Congress**

Boston's two capitols move too slowly, if at all, for Police Commissioner Hultman who has enlisted U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the Senate Crime Investigation Committee, on his side in the effort to insure permanency in his office. Reaching over the head of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Commissioner Hultman has had entered in the National Congress a bill that would make the position of police commissioner throughout the nation permanent and relatively free from political entanglements.

### *Fish Shortage Brings High Prices and Profit*

Fishing profits hit a new peak for the year yesterday when the steam trawler Flow pulled in to Boston Harbor with a catch of 97,837 pounds of fish. Members of the crew received $158.67 each for 10 days work.

A blinding snow storm, cold that touched 18 degrees below zero, and bitter gales which kept most fishermen at the dock, was mainly responsible for the high prices, causing a shortage of fish. The crew of the Flow profited by their hardihood. Prices of the past week have been setting up new marks and encouragement.


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# Few More Rivets Urged in Laws On Trust Companies

## Commission Files Several Recommendations With State Legislature

Comprehensive revision of the laws relating to trust companies is recommended to the Massachusetts Legislature by the Special Commission for Investigation and Study of the Banking Structure in the second half of its report filed yesterday by the chairman, Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington.

Among changes proposed are complete abolition of interlocking bank directorates and extension of branch banking powers to county-wide limits instead of the municipal bounds of the city or town in which the bank maintains its main office, far-reaching amendments which would place both the savings and commercial depositors in practically the same basis as now exists for depositors in national banks.

The commission declares it has no desire "to do away with the competitive system of banking, but it does recognize the necessity for permitting an extension of branch banking within the county limits, and for imposing certain regulations which will prevent that type of competition which tends to destroy the stability of our banking institutions."

To abolish interlocking directorates the commission's report proposes first that the present qualifications providing that a director hold a minimum of $1000 of the capital stock of the bank be changed requiring the director to be a bona fide owner of not less than $2500 of the capital stock.

Secondly, the commission proposes that every director be a resident of the Commonwealth. The number of directors, unlimited at present, would be restricted to not less than five nor more than 25.

Thirdly, as to interlocking directorates, the present law permits as many as one-third of a bank's directors to be directors in other banks. The special commission would abolish this right altogether, under a change of law providing that no director, officer or employee of any bank shall be connected with another bank or corporation doing a banking business.

As to real-estate loans, trust companies would be limited to the making of loans secured by the pledge of real estate located within a radius of 50 miles from the bank. Loans may be made outside the state within a limit of 25 miles from the bank's office Similar limits are also prepared for savings and cooperative banks.

The report states that the specific objects which the commission has had in mind are more definitely fixing responsibility for the operation of our banks, strengthening of individual banks, making banks more liquid, eliminating control by outside corporations and eliminating interbank control, aiding stockholders and encouraging the employment of additional capital in banking. Also it would assure a more ample supply of credit for the legitimate requirements of industry, and finally give to depositors the greatest protection possible.

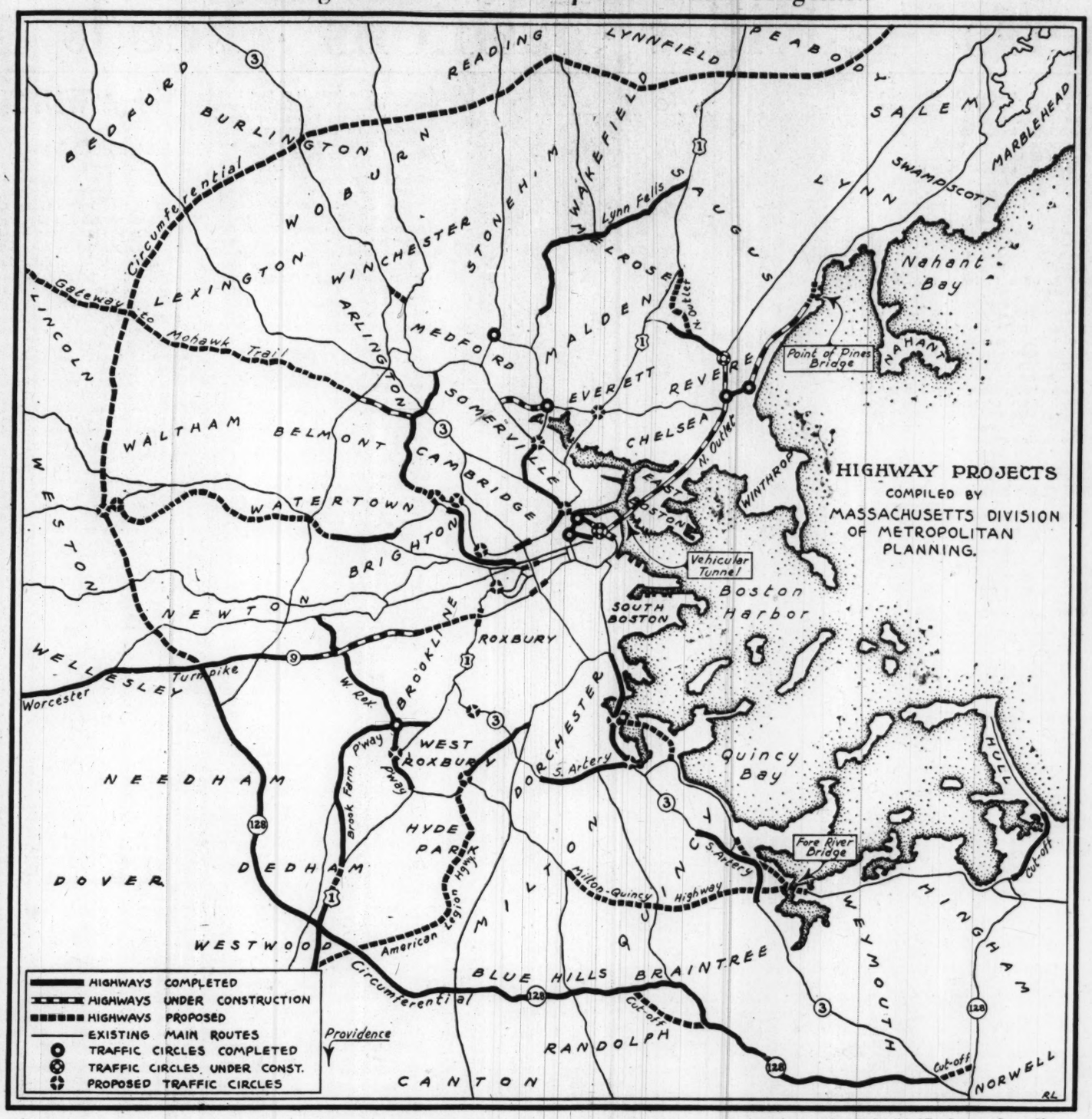
## Champion Poultry Awarded Ribbons At Boston's Show

With the blue ribbons all awarded the champions at the Boston Poultry Show are now strutting with all the pride that their limited quarters allow. Crowing cocks and cackling hens are telling the world their own opinion of themselves. And, judging from the noise the opinions held are not mean or small.

While utilitarian Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds and the rest of the money-makers dominate the show, all is not prosaic practicality. Down at the far end of Mechanics Hall a troop of Golden Pheasants strut in their pen, making surrounding fowls look drab and colorless.

But the fowls, practical or ornamental, are not the whole of the show. Earnest men huddle in knots about exhibits of incubators, brooders and poultry foods, and talk learnedly of feeds and rations. Listening, one learns that the color of the yolk and the quality of the egg depends upon feeding. One learns also that the present trend in poultry raising is away from the quantity production as far as the number of eggs per hen alone is concerned. Poultry raisers have learned to their sorrow that the strain of hens that lay the most eggs may also lay the smallest, and thus bring lower returns on the market.

## *Breaking the Bonds of Metropolitan Traffic Congestion*




By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Highways in Greater Boston Completed, Under Construction and Proposed**

# *More Spokes in the Hub To Relieve Boston Traffic*

## *State Division of Metropolitan Planning Gradually Developing Highway System That Will Insure Easy Flow In and Out of City*

By W. Clifford Harvey

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Slowly but surely Boston is gathering up the loose threads in its highway system and weaving them into a modern pattern of interurban express roads.

In the last several years $5,000,000 has been spent to speed the flow of turbulent traffic pouring into Boston proper over three major routes alone —the Northern Artery, the Southern Artery and the Worcester Turnpike.

Necessity, arising from these constructions, now evolves a comprehensive program for absorbing the vehicular flood threatening to engulf the peninsula which is Boston proper.

Responsibility for smooth traffic flow of the future centers in the state Division of Metropolitan Planning. Its reply to the motor challenge is a record of nearly 20 major projects either recently completed or nearing completion within a 10-mile radius of the State House.

The Division also has a plan for further developments covering four to five years and including half a dozen ambitious additions to the highway system at a cost of about $5,000,000. A supplementary plan calls for expenditures of $2,685,000 for grade separations and traffic circles.

In its plea for immediate legislative action, the division is fortified with prospects of further federal aid beyond the recent grant of from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 plus additional funds made available at Washington through the federal Public Works Act.

Recounting up-to-the-minute achievements, the division notes that steam shovels are either busy or getting ready to tackle the following important undertakings:

State highway extending from Day Square, East Boston, northeasterly through Revere to Broadway at its intersection with Squires Road near Revere Beach.

Branch road off the proposed highway out of Day Square to extend through Revere to the proposed Point of Pines bridge.

Highway starting at the Alewife Brook Parkway extending northeasterly through Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont and Lincoln to Concord, including a by-pass around Concord to connect with a proposed Mohawk Trail gateway running across country to Templeton just beyond Gardner.

Reconstruction of the road between Winchester and Lowell.

New highway through Scituate and Marshfield.

Extension of Boston-Worcester Turnpike from present terminus in Newton through Brookline to Sumner Road near easterly end of Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

Improvement of Route 128 from five corners in Braintree to South Braintree.

New Point of Pines bridge over Saugus River.

Connection between Dedham end of Boston-Providence highway and southerly end of Brook-Farm Parkway.

Reconstruction of Wellington Bridge across Mystic River in Somerville.

New bridge over Fore River between Quincy and Weymouth.

In line with its aim to open up Boston suburban areas, the division proposes completion of the circumferential artery now finished from Norwell to the Worcester Turnpike in Wellesley. Plans would push it on through Newton, Weston, Waltham, Lexington, Woburn, Reading, Wakefield to Peabody.

The Public Works Department has plans of its own for carrying this circular highway from Peabody on through Salem, Danvers and Beverly to Gloucester at Cape Ann. Bisecting every major route out of Boston, the highway will when finished cover 40 miles and have cost about $5,000,000

The recently completed program includes the American Legion Parkway, from Blue Hill Avenue to Cummins Highway at Calvary Cemetery; Lynn Fells Parkway from Melrose to Newburyport Turnpike; the Old Colony Parkway, direct route from Quincy to Boston center; Alewife Brook Parkway running from Arlington to Cambridge, the Boston-Providence through way and the Worcester Turnpike into Newton.

A few months hence and the Worcester Turnpike grade separation at Hammond Pond in Brookline will be finished, the final link required to open the Hammond Woods Parkway connecting Beacon Street with the West Roxbury Parkway near the Brookline municipal golf club.

Motorists driving to the end of the Revere Beach Parkway have watched with some wonderment the laying of a road bed across the Mystic River mud flats. Here the mountain came to engineering Mohamets. A hill in Medford provided the fill for this road to connect the Fellsway with Mystic Avenue, Medford.

Completion of the East Boston vehicular tunnel under the harbor in 1934 will provide a route to the North Shore that will cut the driving time to that section nearly one-half. Connections will be made on the East Boston side with the North Shore radial and the Newburyport Turnpike. On the Boston side, approaches will link the tunnel to the Charles River Road and eventually, it is hoped, with a central elevated highway circling downtown Boston. Work on tunnel approaches is well under way.

Within four more years the commission hopes to see completed the following additional program:

A road along the Charles River, from Watertown to Weston Avenue in Waltham—a continuation of the Charles River parkway system, at a cost of $1,600,000.

A highway connecting the southerly end of Reedsdale Road in Milton with Fore River Bridge in Quincy to give direct connection between Mattapan Square and highways leading to the South. Cost about $1,400,000.

Branch road starting near Fore River Bridge and following along Town River Bay to the Southern Artery near Edison Street. As further relief for the Southern Artery, the division asks for a highway from the Quincy Shore Drive near East Squantum Street across the Neponset River to Old Colony Boulevard.

Extension of American Legion highway from intersection with Cummins Highway to a point in Milton, including a traffic circle at River Street and a bridge over the New Haven Railroad. Cost $732,000.

Bridge at Gerry's Landing near Harvard Stadium with suitable connections to parkways either side of Charles River. Cost about $325,000.

A recent division study would slightly change the course of the Charles River, providing for a recreation park on the Cambridge side —this to cost from $600,000 to $700,000.

There is also drafted a list of much-needed traffic circles and underpasses including grade separations running Huntington Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue under Massachusetts Avenue, Huntington under the Riverway and Commonwealth over the southerly terminus of Cottage Farm Bridge.

The division recognizes current needs for economy by advising that costs be spread over a period of years. But it also recognizes, probably better than any other single group, the urgent need for clearing out traffic tangles in Greater Boston that cost the motorists millions of dollars annually in delays.

## Brookline Snow Fall Costs Town $15,000

Brookline, claiming to be the largest and richest town in the United States, paid for last week's snowstorm and cold snap in proportion to its boast. Mr. Daniel G. Lacy, superintendent of streets, estimates that the storm cost Brookline approximately $15,000, or $5000 a day.

The first night 340 men were employed. Wednesday and Thursday found a crew of more than 500 at work with 17 street plows, two 10-ton tractors, 12 Fordson tractors, and as many horse-drawn sidewalk plows. There are an estimated 85-odd miles of highway in Brookline and the workers were forced to go over the entire town three times, or a total of 255 miles, to make the streets passable.

The efficient method of snow-fighting in Brookline has become so well known on the Atlantic coast in the last few years that commissions from as far as Quebec have come to study its methods. Brookline spares no effort and little expense to maintain its traditional high standard of public service.

# *John Foo Smiles at Blue Eagle And Asserts NRA Is 'Old Stuff'*

## *Chinese Have Their Own Code Which Has Met the Test of Centuries—None of John's Countrymen on Boston Welfare List*

The idea behind the NRA, the CWA and the CCC is "old stuff" to John Foo of Tyler Street, Boston. Try to explain to John the meaning of this very modern attempt to govern industry and John will smile blandly. For John's ancestors worked out the problem and formulated their own NRA 600 years before Christ.

So, as the City of Boston enters the fourth year of the depression with an overworked Welfare Board, John Foo and his fellow countrymen shuffle their way along Tyler and Beach Streets, following their own industrial and social plan that has kept them off welfare lists for centuries. Go down to the headquarters of the Welfare Board and scan the lists of those seeking aid. You'll find most nationalities represented there. But you won't find a single Chinaman. You will find, however, that Tyler and Beach Streets have contributed generously to the Welfare Fund. John Foo and his countrymen have given their share to a fund upon which they will never call.

When the stock market collapsed four years ago and threw native Americans into a frenzy of fear John Foo calmly went on with his daily work and shrewdly said nothing. What was the depression to him? Could it compare with the crop failures, floods and famines of old China? His ancestors had faced hundreds of such calamities. And had handed on to him the rule to govern his affairs in times of such stress.

**Code Applicable to All**

John Foo's NRA code had been prepared for him by a man wise in the knowledge of human needs and human weaknesses. His name was Confucius. It has been said of him that he was an exceedingly silent man who never spoke an unnecessary word during his lifetime. But those he did speak were so weighted with true wisdom that the rules he laid down for the government of his people are as applicable to the problems of John Foo on Tyler Street as they were to the Cantonese coolie centuries ago.

Confucius knew there would be recurring depressions as long as there was human greed and ambition. He knew human nature could be changed only by experience and the growth of knowledge. But he could, and did, frame rules to protect his people from the effects of the depressions.

Today there is what has been called the Bone Money Empire, that invisible empire that operates within whatever ordinary form of government the Chinaman may live under. Every adult member of each great family contributes throughout the working years of his lifetime a fixed percentage of his earnings to the family treasury. It is this fund, always large, that supports the widows, orphans, the sick or unemployed; it is used also for the defense of any member involved in trouble with alien courts.

The Six Companies, so called, benevolent and fraternal orders of the Chinese in America, represent six provinces in China and are much more than the term implies. The Six Companies wield tremendous influence, and comprise the boards of trade, the Supreme Court and Federal Reserve of the invisible empire. Under the age-old rules, which the heads of the invisible empire assure are adhered to, a depression is impossible. To Western thought some of the responsibilities imposed on the individual business man may seem hard, but the answer is that through this responsibility and the acceptance of it the depression has been nullified.

When the depression hit the country white employers began to lay off help as their profits shrunk. That threw more men on the street, thus intensifying the hard times. But the Chinese rule works the other way. No Chinaman was laid off. There was no unemployment on Tyler Street. The employer might not be able to pay the same salaries that he did in prosperous times. But he kept his help just the same, assuring them of board and lodging and a little money, and thus blunted the blows of the times.

**True Charity Is Basis**

Back of the purely economic aspect of the rules there is, however, the human side, just as vital and binding to the dwellers on Tyler Street as any code of material laws. Confucius's creed of mercy, charity, care of the weak and friendless is to the Chinaman not a beautiful theory, but a practical code that must be applied. It is the application of this code that is pulling them through the slough of hard times without any visible suffering.

So today as John Foo takes a look at the blue-eagle posters in the shop windows he smiles blandly. The idea of the NRA appeals to John. He and his countrymen have had some 2600 years' experience with laws that embrace that very idea, and he knows it works.

## Chinese of Boston Observe New Year In Two-Day Fête

With the closing of the celebration of New Year by the Chinese people in Boston, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau of Boston, explained today that modern Chinese now celebrate the New Year on Jan. 1, as in all Christian countries.

The Boston observance consisted of a two-day Chinese theater presentation by the Chinese Nationalist League. Mr. Li Kok-chi is president of the league. Dr. Hsieh said the modern Chinese send New Year's cards to all their friends. Dr. Hsieh himself sent 2800.

Dr. Hsieh stated that China adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1927. This abolished the old lunar calendar which would have made the Chinese New Year fall on Feb. 14. The famous Chinese Christian general, Feng Yu-hsing, first introduced the Gregorian calendar into China, but for a long time it was not legally adopted. In 1927 the Nanking Government, under Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, made it official throughout the nation.

However, Dr. Hsieh said, some of the older Chinese still observe the old Chinese New Year, which consists of a 15-day celebration. Among the features of the celebration are the firing of firecrackers and formal visits to friends. Under the old Chinese calendar there were no Sabbaths, Dr. Hsieh added, but now the Chinese have a day of rest every week the same as persons in other nations.

**Sterling Bank Statement**

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Statement of the Sterling National Bank & Trust Company of New York shows as of Dec. 30 total resources of $19,851,824, which compares with $14,032,736 at the end of 1932. The bank's statement on June 30, 1933, showed total resources of $18,966,271.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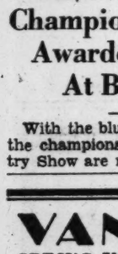

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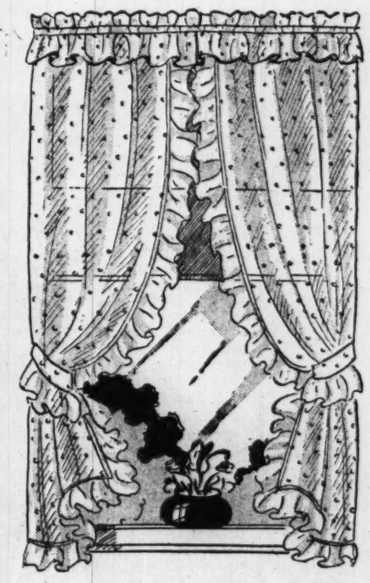

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# Women's Activities · Fashions : Foods

## Setting the Table

*Etiquette in Daily Living—6*

By CARILYN STEVENS

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE first step in working out a project of improvement in table etiquette is a development in oneself of a love for and appreciation of beauty so keen that it will be able to weather various types of resistance. If Mrs. Robinson Crusoe, stranded alone on a desert island, is a keen and ardent lover of beauty and refinement, she will not gobble greedily her handful of wild berries in great gulps, just because no one is around to see, but she will begin to look about for a little cup-shaped green leaf from which she will daintily take her goodies. More than likely she will gather some pretty wild things for a "centerpiece," not of course to make a great social showing, but because she loves beauty so much herself that she must express it.

A lovely woman who had always had her own home was obliged to enter the business world. She worked amid very "homely" surroundings. It was necessary for her to carry her lunch. But these little lunches, set out on her desk, were models of exquisite daintiness. A fine linen napkin, immaculately clean; a choice glass for her milk; thinly sliced and carefully wrapped sandwiches; a cluster of bright red cherries on their stems told the story of this woman's nature. When beauty springs from the heart it is never false or "high hat" but sheds its blessings on all who come within its radius.

**Fundamentals of Table Setting**

Fundamentals of table setting include orderliness, neatness, cleanliness, harmony, beauty, suitability. These requirements are the same for Jane Smith, Miss Smartly or Mrs. Grandperson. Table linen must be immaculate and well ironed. Children who are used to spotless linen will naturally acquire a sense of responsibility in keeping it so. Its silent persuasion is often more effective than long-winded sermons or sharp rebukes.

"It was easy to have manners 'cause the table looked so pretty," said a dear little girl, who had been invited to lunch at a friend's house.

Styles in linens today allow a woman a wide latitude of choice, small sets for informal use making the laundering of these much less of a burden than it used to be.

Orderliness includes carefully set places, well spaced, and all dishes correctly balanced. The woman who has adopted table etiquette as her project should make every effort always to have some sort of a "centerpiece," and candles, at least on Sundays and holidays. Some authorities advocate a dish of fruit as an occasional "high light." But unless the fruit is in perfect condition and the owner sure of her taste in arrangement she is wise to choose something else. Weazened up apples, over-ripe bananas, grapes well past their prime make a very sorry looking center of interest.

In placing the silver the salad fork is put on the left of the plate, prongs up. The meat fork is placed next. On the right of the plate and nearest to it is the knife, edge toward the plate. Then comes the spoon. The water goblet is at the top and to the right of the knife. The bread-and-butter plate (when used) with the butter knife (never "butter spreader," please) balances the goblet at the top and to the left of the forks. Peppers and salts should stand at attention between every other place. They should be immaculately clean—and of course filled always. Occasionally dishes of brightly colored candies are very exciting for small members of the family. But when used they should be balanced to keep the table geometrically spaced. If dinner is served at the table the service must also be balanced. In setting the table for a formal dinner there are a few differences which will be spoken of later.

Harmony and suitability both demand that furniture, dishes and linens all trot more or less at the same pace. One would not use, for instance, handsome gold-band china dishes with peasant linens. Ensembling the dining-room equipment is lots of fun. Intelligent thought can bring out harmonious results often at little expenditure of money.

**Some Don'ts**

Don't clutter the table. This is probably the greatest offense that the average woman is guilty of. Spaciousness is the order of the day. A groaning board is no longer thought desirable.

Don't put pickle jars, catsup bottles, relishes or preserves on the table in their containers. They must be served in small jars or dishes with serving spoons. Nothing is ever served from jar or bottle and too many of these will quickly "clutter" badly.

Don't put toothpicks on the family table. It seems almost unnecessary to mention this, but authorities are still militant on this point.

Don't set up saucers for vegetables. These must be served on the dinner plate.

If napkin rings MUST be used, they are not placed on the table.

Don't use paper doilies instead of linen ones, nor paper napkins either.

This series of 25 articles is appearing on Wednesdays.

## Why Not a Kitchen 'Office'?

### Headquarters for Greatest Business in World

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

Chicago

WHY should one of the greatest businesses in the world be done on such an unbusinesslike basis? Why should the buyer of food for the family, of furniture for the home, of clothes and a multitude of other things, not have a filing case, a typewriter, or a sharpened pencil at her disposal at the place where she needs it most?

Such and similar questions have been crystallizing among thoughtful women. There apparently is a trend toward systematizing and organizing home duties and a recognition that running a home is a real job which, if faced as such, calls for equipment for carrying on the work if it is to be done with the greatest ease.

For a long time housework and caring for a home has been considered as a more or less "hit or miss" occupation, that is, never the same from day to day, and therefore, difficult to regulate on a routine basis. Telephone interruptions and back-door callers, front door rings and unexpected demands from children, with perhaps an extra guest for dinner thrown in—all of these have led many a home woman to conclude that home work is so different from office work that the dividing line is well marked and impassable.

Yet no one has really prevented women from bringing more business methods into the home. In fact, there is a tiny speck on the horizon just now which leads one to believe that more thought has been given along this very line. To be specific, a model kitchen recently seen was equipped with the usual sink, refrigerator, stove, and cabinets but with a stranger in its midst. It was a desk, with shelves above it for books, a place for safekeeping of papers, and an extension telephone.

**Open For Business**

Comments varied from the passing public. Some did not even get the significance of the desk. Others thought it was foolish. Some women said they "did not expect to write letters in the kitchen." Others thought it was excess baggage. Yet there were women who jumped at the idea. At last with a desk in the kitchen, they could have all their bills and recipes and clippings in one place where they could find them! No more running into the living room for the cook book, or upstairs for the last gas receipt, or in the pantry for the latest clipping on how to make tomato cocktail.

Perhaps some kitchens are really too small for a good-sized desk. Certainly a kitchenette would not hold one. But the idea of having one central place as headquarters for the business of running a home seemed to many to be excellent. At least it is worthy of attention. It would save steps, time, and possibly money.

As a matter of fact, one woman went home, and, although she has only a kitchenette where no desk was possible, not even an extra table, she cleaned out one of the cabinet drawers where there were kept a few odds and ends of no real value, and started a little filing case. Primitive though it was, it saved steps and meant collecting into one place all of the cards, papers and information incident to managing a home.

Cook books, the homemade one and the two nice-looking ones formerly in the book case in the living room, were moved out to the new business quarters. A large envelope was prepared for receipted telephone bills, other envelopes for gas, light, and grocery bills. A special list of telephone numbers, such as those of the laundry man, curtain washers, window cleaners, plumbers, landlord, and other people having to do with the business end of the home, all were listed on a single card. Though the envelopes take up only a minimum of space, they were really her first filing cabinet, an equipment which every business man would require as an absolute necessity before he would even consider himself set up in business.

**Other Possibilities**

Though it may not be feasible to have a desk in every kitchen, it is quite conceivable that something of this type, such as a table placed in front of a window, might turn out to be a very convenient addition to a kitchen large enough to receive it. Even one little drawer where sharpened pencils were ready to complete the grocery list would help. A table where one could sit down and do some figuring while watching the cake in the oven, or waiting for a kettle to boil, would not be amiss.

Though the actual business equipment for managing a home may vary according to circumstances from a whole corner of a kitchen, with desk, phone, and shelves, to a single drawer in a pullman kitchenette, the essential point is that the home caring job be recognized as needing a businesslike, organized slant.

M. R. Z.

## They Can Tumble Joyfully

### If You Make Them These Play Suits

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

CHILDREN'S outdoor play suits furnish an interesting bit of home sewing for the mother who enjoys making colorful and practical garments for her little ones. These midwinter play suits combine so many advantages that it is difficult to think of a single detail that has been overlooked, either by manufacturers of these garments or by the publishers of children's patterns. Striking color contrast is so much in evidence in the newest of these play suits that a study of ready-made models will suggest to the resourceful mother ingenious ways of combining materials and colors that may be available in her "make-it-over" collection of family clothing, and equally suited for little boys or girls.

As a rule, the two-piece play suits are to be most highly recommended for the home seamstress, as it makes the work less bulky when in process of construction and also offers greater opportunity for the introduction of color—the preference being for dark trousers worn with a bright-hued blouse or jacket, either of plain color or in plaids or stripes. Two tops for one pair of navy or brown trousers are also an easy possibility, when the two-piece model is chosen and gives a chance for pairing off bright green or tan with the brown trousers or a top of bright red or "Copen" blue with the navy trousers. Even black can be acceptably used for the trousers, provided the belted jacket or blouse is gay enough to sufficiently assert the colorfulness of the entire suit.

**Knitted Accessories**

Among the practical details included in many of these ready-to-wear play suits are the hand-knit ribbed anklets, wristlets and high collar—sometimes with additional scarf attached. These items can be made separate from the garment and firmly sewed in place when the suit is otherwise completed. A garment so equipped provides warmth high up under the chin and far down over the wrists and ankles. With a dark, one-color suit, these knitted details may be in brightly contrasting yarn, with the color scheme repeated in close-fitting cap or helmet, mittens, scarf, buttons—and other details. Both one-piece and two-piece play suits are usually made with a belt that serves to conceal the buttons at the waistline, so that the lower unit may have both a drop-seat and a front opening. This belt is attached to the blouse at the top only, and, being loose at the lower edge, the concealed buttons and buttonholes are easily accessible for the child.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**These Little Play Suits Can Be Made at Home.**

Ornamental reinforcements on the knees of these play suits are another practical detail worthy of duplication. Some models have this applied layer of fabric in the form of a long, diamond-shaped piece sufficiently ample to be of use, but not clumsy. Another model has this reinforcement in the shape of a flat-iron, the pointed end turned upward. Whatever the shape, this reinforced piece is stitched all around, close to the edge, the color of the stitching repeating that of any other ornamental stitching there may be on the garment.

**Patch Pockets**

Patch pockets are sure to delight the youthful wearer of one of these play suits and these stitched-on pockets present still another way of introducing color contrast either in the pocket itself or with an ornamental flap or button.

An ingenious mother who has recently made one of these play suits was at first puzzled to know how to utilize for this purpose a medium weight, dark brown flannel sports suit, outgrown by an older child. As there was plenty of material, she decided to use it double, putting the least desirable pieces on the wrong side. This proved easier than the usual interlining and was warm but not bulky. Orange and green were chosen as accessories.

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Drawn by K. Mulready, London, for The Christian Science Monitor

**Two Evening Wraps**

**White Velvet Is Used for These Models**

The left-hand sketch shows a waisted coat with flared skirt cut away in front, puff sleeves and large wrap collar. The short fitting coat on the right has a cape to the waist bordered with white fox.

## Delegate to Montevideo

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"I swear that I will never engage in a duel with weapons and that I have never engaged in a duel with weapons." Right hand uplifted, bright-eyed, slender and small almost to fragility, a young Southern girl stood before the bar of her native state some 30 years ago and took the traditional oath of Kentucky which would enable her to become a full-fledged lawyer.

She was Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge who years later was to become famous as the only woman member of the United States delegation to the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo.

And according to her cousin, Col. Henry Breckenridge, of New York, former Assistant Secretary of War under President Wilson, and Colonel Lindbergh's lawyer, it was one of the most amusing sights the grim old court of justice had witnessed for a long time, when this slender high-bred girl, whose southern lineage dated back to Henry Clay and the founders of Virginia, made the promise she would never engage in an "affair of honor" with dangerous weapons, a promise written into the statutes of the State of Kentucky in the days when Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr settled their famous controversy with pistols.

Colonel Breckinridge recalled the incident, which had been one of the family jokes for years, but never published.

"She rather took our staid old family off its feet when she announced she was going to take up the study of law in a day when women lawyers were almost unheard of," he said. "In fact she knew that if she signed her own feminine name on the thesis which she wrote for her degree, the professors who judged it would immediately be prejudiced because of her sex, so she merely wrote, S. P. Breckinridge. It was not until afterward that they knew she was a woman. Of course she won her coveted degree. We are very proud of cousin Sophonisba," he added.


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## English Left-Overs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

If the larder contains some left-overs, here is a good dish that is simple and economical to make.

We will suppose that the left-overs consist of a little cooked salmon and some boiled potatoes, and that we are going to turn them into a salmon and potato flan.

**Salmon and Potato Flan**

Mash the potatoes in a fairly large pan with a little butter. Scoop the potatoes to one side of the pan and add a little
Nutmeg.
Pour a little
Milk into the pan and let it heat through before mixing in with the potato. Then mash it in and heat through. The potato should be fairly stiff. Use the dish in which you will serve the flan and spread some of the potato in a circle over the bottom, forcing the rest round the edge through a vegetable bag.
Beat
1 yolk of egg with a little
Milk and brush it over the potatoes.
Place the dish under the grill.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the white sauce melt a little
unsalted
Butter added to plain
Flour and season. This makes a good foundation sauce for almost any dish and does not require much stirring. When fairly stiff boil and whisk until quite smooth.
Heat the
Salmon and add it to the
Sauce allowing sufficient time to heat through. Pour the mixture into the center of the flan and garnish. Minced meat could be used in place of the salmon

♪ ♪ ♪

A left-over portion of
Haddock, flaked and added to
Sauce and a little grated
Cheese is another good, easy dish served in scallop shells.

**When Grilling Sausages**

When grilling sausages and tomatoes try slicing an apple into the pan. It gives a new and delicious flavor.

Parsley that is to be used for sprinkling should first be chopped fine and placed in a corner of a piece of old muslin. Pop it into boiling water and squeeze out tightly. The parsley will then come out quite dry, will fall apart, and will sprinkle evenly.

## Spins and Weaves

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Tacoma, Wash.

You'd think she were Priscilla, of the Pilgrim days, so neat, so attractive was she, her costume a dream in simplicity and subdued color blending. She is Miss Mariette Hilton of Tacoma. She has found from experience that weaving appeals most to her nimble fingers, her love of design and color, her delight in the feel of soft wools and smooth linens, and her joy in working on something both useful and beautiful. She has set up her spinning wheel and loom in the home of her grandparents. The loom is a new kind, being collapsible, so that it may easily be loaded into a car and a woman can take her weaving with her to the seashore, as our mothers would take their knitting.

At first Miss Hilton made little things—and they all sold, those scarfs, bags, belts, oddments. It was a great day with her when Seattle designers contracted to take all the yardage Mariette could weave. And assurance came when one of her costumes was sold direct to London.

Now and then, she loves to dress in the ancient way, in harmony with her spinning wheel and her loom. You'd think the clock had changed to a grandfather's clock and that it had been turned back for three-quarters of a century. Miss Mariette sits demurely at her spinning wheel. Her gown of maize taffeta and velvet, the yellow lace collar, the large brooch and heavy gold bracelets, all from her great-grandmother's day, made perfect the semblance of long ago. The band around her shapely head, holding her brown hair in place, once circled that great-grandmother's head.

"I love it—this weaving," she declares, "and anyone who loves it can learn to do it. Why, a young girl made a whole scarf in three and a half hours the other day. You should see the keenness of Girl Scouts, Reserves and Camp Fire Girls. It is a character-building art, you know. You should see what patience and control weaving takes. Yes, it's fascinating, this job of mine."

## What Will She Think of It?

### Fresh View of Club to Be Gained by Method Here Given

*Women's Organizations*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

FIND some woman in your community who has never attended a club meeting — does that sound impossible?—and make her, for one year, an honorary member of your club, asking her to attend the meetings regularly, and then seek her frank opinion of your programs and projects. In that way, better perhaps than in any other, will you be able to see yourselves as others see you. Most of us are so near to our clubs and have taken part in their activities for so long, that it is difficult for us to get a clear perspective of the road over which we are traveling and the goal toward which it is leading us.

The Brockton (Mass.) Woman's Club has approached this method of obtaining a fresh viewpoint on their programs. This club made two of the girls in the senior class of the Brockton High School honorary members of the club for a season, and at the close of the club year these girls wrote articles for Club News, the official magazine of the club, in which they told what program they had enjoyed the most.

In one of these articles I found a keynote paragraph, It said, "I think that my favorite was the first meeting of the season. . . . Perhaps this was due to the fact that it was the first regular club meeting I had ever attended, and therefore my mind was alert and eager to absorb every detail."

**They Liked These**

The program which the young woman enjoyed so much was a lecture about the League of Nations which was given by an observer from the press gallery at Geneva.

A senior in high school would naturally find much of value in such a lecture, and when she listened, not as a student required to take notes, but as an invited and honored guest of one of the leading organizations in the city, and, by the way, the largest woman's club in the State, no wonder that she could write "After hearing that pleasing talk I was able to understand more clearly the leading issues of the day, and, also, I gathered many facts of historical value."

The other girl said that every program was so different that she found it quite impossible to compare any two meetings, but that she carried new ideas away with her from every meeting.

Since she had to mention the one program which she had most enjoyed she gave the preference to the one which had stressed her particular interest: dramatics. She said that she had sat spellbound while a noted English actor had interpreted such characters as Job, Hamlet, Lady Wishfort and Uriah Heep.

**Be a Stranger Yourself**

If you feel any doubt concerning programs or projects which are proposed by an organization to which you belong try playing a game with yourself. When you next attend a meeting of this organization try to do so as an entire stranger to all club proceedings. Forget, for the time, that you know anything at all of what it is all about, eliminate from your memory all other programs with which you might compare the one to which you are listening, and then, when you get home write your impressions, not, of course, for publication, but for the purpose of clarifying your own vision.

If you are able to do that when a club project is presented to the members; a project which you may have helped to develop in committee, but about which you feel some uncertainty, you will readily find the weak link that has been troubling you.

When we can see every program and project as new and fresh, and can approach the attitude of the high school girl whose mind was "alert and eager to absorb every detail," then we shall be able to give as well as to receive the greatest benefit from club life.


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It is but fitting that appreciation should also be expressed to you, Monitor readers, for your patronage of Monitor advertisers! Thank you, especially, for so frequently telling the advertiser where you saw his message.

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# The Home Forum

## Winter and a Chinese Garden

ALTHOUGH in the summer the heat and rains sweep up to North China from the tropics with a tremendous intensity, the land, after all, lies not far south of the bitter steppes of Siberia, and in the winter it is tightly locked with the key of frost. For the cold season, then, foreign residents follow the Chinese manner of "settling in" for the winter—of embedding their homes and gardens in a protective chrysalis, sheltered from the relentlessness of the frozen weather.

In the dirty canals the brown ice lies three feet thick; the ruts, worn by the studded wooden wheels of the ancient carts, ring under foot with a clang like iron; the winter fur on the camels and the native dogs is heavy as a rug; and over the gray-brown fields, accented here and there by a twisted pine or an etched village or a blur of red temple, the metallic desert light, clear and cold as a prism, floats down over the landscape with an incalculable subtlety of transparent jewel colorings to which the eye must be long accustomed to appreciate—even, indeed, to perceive.

Gone from the gardens, now, are the cushioned chairs and tea tables under the trees, the white lines on the private tennis courts, the jungle-like profusion of rank annuals splotching the gardens with color under the green shade. The patchy grass which serves Peking expatriates as a lawn has almost disappeared into the reticent clay; the refuse of frost-browned plants has been swept away with the thatched brushes by the gardeners and carried in twin wicker baskets to the leaf-mold pits.

And now, after the faintly breezy summer, the winds blow down from Kalgan with a dusty rush. Leaves, first yellow, long since brown, have been flung down from the boughs in the night, and we awake every morning to the sound of the gardeners' rakes, scratching, scratching under the trees.

I might, perhaps, prefer that the litter should lie on the ground with a beautiful woodsy untidiness; but I dare not suggest this, lest it set my household an example of slovenliness. In the summer I shall have to fight against the prevailing superstition, demanding curved flower beds and rounded paths instead of the straight ones which, they say, bring better joss; but for the wintry present I shall take the line of least resistance and permit the crackled fragments that were once willow leaves and apple leaves to be added to the contents of the leaf-mold cache far down in the lower garden.

* * *

For I know well the literalness of the Chinese servant's mind, whereby if a thing is ordered done, it is done to the limit—as I am reminded daily by my "homeside" cacti, breathlessly conveyed six thousand, five hundred miles in the bottom of my trunk. These, in their indoor pots, I try to provide with a proper desert environment with only one watering a week, although the other house plants are supposed to be bathed daily. But alas—I am confronted by the alternate spectacles of seeing my little indoor garden completely watered every day—cacti and all—or of finding it watered *in toto* only once a week. There appears to be no choice between complete drought and total flood; and consistency, it seems, is a virtue which is being pressed upon me.

Before the end of November, when the cold came to inclose the world like a hard shell, it was necessary for all the trees to be watered lest their roots gasp and perish in the bitter months of dryness. First the ground around them was prepared like a saucer—the earth spaded and packed tightly into a curving rim. Every tree stood like a sprig, arranged Japanese fashion in a bowl, ready for the water to be poured in. And then the gardeners began their endless trips to and from the well in the lower garden—the crude, deep well with its clumsy wooden crank and its thick, hive-shaped wicker bucket, and the ancient stone flask of oil hanging, like a vessel out of Biblical times, from the stone post. Back and forth, back and forth, back and forth they trotted, bearing, suspended on a yoke from their shoulders, two of the gasoline tins which constitute the ubiquitous carry-all of the East. It was not easy to balance the wet loads up the rough stone steps, not easy to twist along the path through the trees; but they laughed at their own clumsy spilling with that casual good nature characteristic of Chinese coolies, until it seemed that the sounds of a continuous holiday rang in the compound.

The tall banana trees, lush and tropical, had long since been dug up and stored aslant in the *tung tzŭ*. The pomegranates and oleanders, the gardenias and daphne, were placed in their great pots at the base of a deep pit, over which a roof of cane was made with the earth piled on top. The green-and-white bundles of "Shanghai cabbage," a winter staple, were buried; and so were the heavy grapevines and the climbing roses—all disentangled and wound into a little round mound—a humble cone of earth in the Chinese fashion. The wisteria, however, the great sinews of the arbor of that gracious purple flower which is one of the chief glories of springtime China—the wisteria was allowed to remain coiled over its rustic supports, a brown network modestly cherishing the secret of its coming beauty.

In the curved concrete pond, the leathery skeletons of the vast lotus leaves were cut away at the base of their long stems; and the double lines of acacia trees which fill the air with a drift of white fragrance at the end of spring were pruned to mere stumpy trunks. It seems, indeed, as if the winter world and the Chinese who have tended it for so many hundreds of years are linked in a conspiracy to thwart a miracle of bloom which will, we know, manifest itself in spite of them.

In the sunken cold-frames protected from the north by a brake of *kao liang* and covered at night with a heavy blanket of coarse reed matting, almost until midwinter the chrysanthemums have showed their gay fringes to the warm noonday sun. And in an identical bed beside them, next year's seedlings are laughing at the season and strutting in tiny green rows.

* * *

But it is the two *tung tzŭ* which are indeed the wonder of a Chinese garden in its winter cloister. These are low greenhouses of mud, built with roofs sloping down toward the north; on the front—the south—a cane framework pasted with stout Korean paper, oiled for transparency, admits the sunlight, with a charcoal stove for night heating. In these are string beans, green peas and cucumbers which could be bought for a third of their cost in the market; but they are the proud delight of the head gardener, who has placed some sticks of incense into a flower pot to cajole his gods to help them grow! Here are the potted palms and the century plants of the summer. Here are the treasured "homeside" bulbs, sticking green toes out of the moist potted ground. Here are the house plants which have already grown weary of blooming, and those which are preparing in this warm, moist place for their début not long hence in the glad sunshine of the veranda windows.

Here, on my daily visits, I find ever new surprises unfolding to greet me. A sober, green little shrub suddenly unclenches its fists and reveals five delicate clusters of jasmine blossoms, the exquisite jasmine which is used in fine Chinese tea. A foolish potted rosebush, impatient for summer, has produced a single ivory bud which, reconnoitering, has faded in disappointment. Ferns clipped and pruned after the heat, are rushing out of the ground with an astonishing renascence of energy.

And here, well back from the light, I am amazed at the curliqued branches of the little potted, flowering trees which the Chinese know how to twist so artfully for pinkish-white blossoming. Almost overnight they have become laden with tiny tight buds, ready for the midwinter blooming which holds out such a promise over the frozen land—"*kên-t'a mei*," the gardener calls them. I do not know their name in English, they may, perhaps, be some alluring oriental species for which there is no occidental equivalent. I rather hope so; I should like it to be one of the exquisite secrets of a Chinese garden in winter.

M. M. M.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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## The Postman of the Puerto di Pollensa, Majorca

Can there be an illiterate postman? Any inhabitant of the Puerto di Pollensa will tell you that there can.

The Puerto is a small village, which has sprung up on the shore of one of the most beautiful Majorcan bays. In times when the Balearic Islands formed the base camp for all Mediterranean pirates and smugglers, the Majorcan people, feeling themselves a poor match for the seafarers, banded together within fortified towns some ten or twelve miles inland. In these towns the main business of the island is still conducted. The greater number of foreign residents, who settled in the island, preferred to build their bungalows along the seashore. "Let them do as they please," the Majorcans said, "but they must expect none of the facilities for living from us." They have been as good as their word and the foreign residents get no facilities, however vehemently they may plead.

Juan, the postman, has been employed for over forty years at a wage of thirty shillings a month. Despite numerous round-robins from the inhabitants, pointing out the length to which Juan's round has stretched during his long service, and even offering to pay vast sums for his relief, the authorities see no reason to make a change in the existing order of things. One day the idea may filter through to them that things are not all that they might be; but even then it is doubtful if anything will be done. For, if Spain is the country of *mañana*, Majorca is the island of *pasado mañana* (day after tomorrow).

Meanwhile the bus continues to convey letters from Pollensa to the coast, and each packet is given into Juan's hands by the driver with minute directions as to its destination. For Juan can neither read nor write! In the olden days this did not matter, for Juan had only two or three addresses to remember and he could recognize the names of the few native residents when they were written in a handwriting to which he was accustomed. But now that there are at least a hundred houses in the Puerto, filled with correspondents of all nationalities, Juan has adopted his own methods of going about his job and, incidentally, of augmenting his inadequate salary.

Residents who have given him tips for past deliveries are presented with the post bag from which they may abstract any letters, parcels or post cards that appeal to them. Newcomers are given one chance of qualifying for addition to Juan's list of calling places. Whatever is left in his bag after the various sortings have taken place he throws onto the floor of his office or into the sea! Letters containing long-awaited checks or business communications have more than once been washed ashore or unearthed during raids on the office.

It is all quite simple from Juan's point of view, but it is small wonder that most of the foreign population prefer to have their correspondence addressed "Poste Restante, Pollensa."

S. T.

Courtesy Museum of Modern Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*"Adams's House": From a Water Color by Edward Hopper*

## The Need for Righteousness

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

SOMEONE has said, "A nation is made great, not by its fruitful acres, but by the men that cultivate them." There is always need for men of knowledge and industry to make the world's wide, rich lands yield abundant harvests. And these words are as true now as when first spoken; for, taking in a figurative sense the cultivation leading to fruitful acres, there is seen to be a world-wide, pressing need for the cultivation of uprightness, industry, ability, vision, and an unswerving faith in good, in order to restore and maintain prosperity.

A great economist has iterated and reiterated the conviction that the only true and permanent panacea for the world's economic sickness lies in greater spirituality. In other words, what is needed is a revival of the fundamentals of Christian character, coupled with an unshakable faith in the efficacy of righteousness.

Since Mary Baker Eddy's discovery of Christian Science, the Science of Mind, there has been a steady growth in public opinion toward the recognition of the irresistible potency of right thinking. Long before her time students of the Bible had been reading those stirring words of the prophet Isaiah to the people of his time, steeped then—even as the world is now—in materiality, and suffering the resultant discords and unhappiness: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts." It remained for Mrs. Eddy, however, to show that all of the world's miseries, its sin, sickness, and sorrow, being ungodlike conditions, are the result of ungodlike thinking, and that the way to improve these conditions is to correct the erroneous thinking that produces them. These are destroyed, she taught, by replacing thoughts that are negative and destructive with thoughts that are positive and constructive; by recognizing that man is the child of a perfect Father, heir to all that the Father has—unlimited ability and boundless love; by knowing that man is never separated from God, or from his God-given heritage, by any condition whatsoever, whether it be so-called depression, catastrophe, sin, sickness, or death. Thoughts that do not measure up to perfection must be recognized as the outgrowth of mortal mind, and be replaced by right thoughts, which will then come to a rich harvest.

For centuries it has been considered the province of the church to convert the sinner to a more righteous way of thinking. Mrs. Eddy has broadened the term "sin" to include all unspiritual thoughts, thoughts of poverty, unhappiness, discord—in short, all mortal thoughts. She asks forcefully (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 204), "When will the ages understand the Ego, and realize only one God, one Mind or intelligence?" Paul pointed to the same divine perfection when he summed up his admonitions in these simple words, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

But how is one to acquire that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus"? No better beginning can be made than by studying and pondering Mrs. Eddy's comprehensive definition of God, as given on page 465 of Science and Health. Another step is to study the true concept of man presented in the same textbook (p. 475) in answer to the question, "What is man?" And each must seek to prove the knowledge of God and man thus gained by applying it to the problems of human life. Each must be alert to reject the claim that evil has reality and power, and, recognizing that all true substance is spiritual, claim all that is needed of good. Mankind attains joy, not in the merely temporal satisfaction of material wants, but in a steady growth in righteousness.

While the individual's sphere of influence may seem limited, in reality it stretches to the far horizon of eternity. Mrs. Eddy knew the incalculable influence wielded by men and women who are striving to live righteously. In reply to a question she said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 271, 272), "What is 'nearest and dearest' to my heart is an honest man or woman—one who steadfastly and actively strives for perfection, one who leavens the loaf of life with justice, mercy, truth, and love;" and she said also (*ibid.*, p. 265), "Agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and wealth should be governed by honesty, industry, and justice, reaching out to all classes and peoples."

Righteousness is associated with wisdom and ability. The source of all true intelligence is God, and this source is unlimited. Only from the basis of complete dependence upon the Mind which is God can there be hope for surcease from the troubles that would overwhelm mankind. The gaining of spiritual-mindedness is humanity's one dependable hope in its age-long quest for well-being, economic and social stability, enduring prosperity, peace on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

## *Winter Song*

When snowflakes fall upon my window ledge
In white arpeggios and I survey the wall
That rises like a fort above the hedge
Defending tree and pool and bush and all,
My heart is glad of winter walking white
Across the land brown roots in summer fill
And I am glad the snow will drift this night
To pyramid the crest of some near hill.

JESSIE CARTER.

## Ozark Hills

There is a certain relationship between the trees and the hills of the lower Ozark regions that even the most experienced of observers are at a loss to explain accurately. It seems as if the verdant hills and spirelike pines are continually reaching, with craggy hands and leafy fingers, for the skies. If the relationship is one of opposition, then the hills are dragging the trees back from the clouds, and the trees are pressing the hills down into darkness; but if it is one of coöperation—and it probably is—the hills are pushing the trees upward and the trees are pulling with all their strength to raise the hills from the shadows to the sunlight. Yes, it must be cooperation; if it weren't, the trees and hills would never have reached the heights that they have.

The Ozark hills, like men, have their moments. He who sees them at sunrise sees them in their beauty; he who sees them at noon sees them in their grandeur; but he who sees them at sunset sees them in both their beauty and their grandeur. Fortunate is he who sees them at sunset.

The sun's first rays reveal the lower stretches of the hills glistening with dew, their rounded summits enveloped in a cloudlike mist. The green of the pines is accentuated by the sparkle of the tiny drops of moisture, and the rolling sweep of the hills is brought more poignantly to the eye as the mist rises. The music of the brooks mingles with the singing of the birds and the rustle of the early breezes.

Under the fierce noonday sun, the hills are emblazoned with light. They are erect and watchful in the quiet air, like giant sentinels standing guard over the valleys and streams below.

But when the sun is sinking and the western skies are dressed in the soft, pastel shades of a summer evening, the hills stand in dark and imposing silhouettes. Their western halves, still bathed in light, bid the hastening day a grateful farewell; their eastern slopes, dark and foreboding, defy the coming of the night.

## *Nocturne*

I love to walk at night
Through soft, staccato rain,
When the first snow has come
And disappeared again.

A breath, warm from the south,
Stealing across the gloom,
Almost releases song—
Almost exhales perfume.

Down through the dripping dark
On into blurs of light—
Tranquil the solitude
Wanderers know by night.

Mayhap elusive Spring—
The Spring for which we yearned—
Hovers expectant near,
Waiting, yet undiscerned.

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF.

## LA NECESIDAD DE RECTITUD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ALGUIEN ha dicho una vez: "Una nación se engrandece no por sus áreas fértiles sino por los hombres que las cultivan." En todos tiempos hacen falta hombres de conocimientos y de industria para convertir los campos espaciosos y ricos del mundo en cosechas abundantes. Y esto es verdad lo mismo ahora que cuando estas palabras fueron pronunciadas primeramente, también en sentido figurado, porque lo mismo que hace falta cultivar los campos fértiles para hacerlos producir cosechas, hay por el mundo entero una necesidad urgente de cultivar cualidades tales como la rectitud, la industria, la dexteridad, la perspicacia y una fe inquebrantable en el bien, para restablecer y mantener la prosperidad.

Un economista eminente ha expresado y vuelto a expresar la convicción de que la única panacea verdadera y permanente para la enfermedad económica del mundo se encontrará en mayor espiritualidad. En otras palabras, lo que se necesita es un restablecimiento de las bases fundamentales del carácter cristiano junto con una fe inquebrantable en el poder de la rectitud.

Desde el descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana, de la Ciencia de la Mente, por Mary Baker Eddy, se ha verificado un desarrollo continuo en la opinión pública hacia el reconocimiento del poder irresistible de los pensamientos rectos o correctos. Mucho tiempo antes los que estudiaban la Biblia habían leído aquellas palabras conmovedoras del profeta Isaías a la gente de su día, hundida en la materialidad, lo mismo que el mundo actual, y sufriendo los resultados en discordia e infortunio: "¡Deje el malo su camino, y el hombre inicuo sus pensamientos!" Quedó para Mary Baker Eddy, sin embargo, mostrar que las miserias del mundo, su pecado, su enfermedad y su dolor, no siendo condiciones a la semejanza de Dios, son el resultado de pensamientos impíos y que la manera de mejorar estas condiciones es corrigiendo los pensamientos erróneos que los producen. Y éstos se destruyen, nos enseñó, sustituyendo pensamientos positivos y constructores en lugar de pensamientos negativos y destructores; reconociendo que el hombre es el hijo de un Padre perfecto y heredero de todo lo que el Padre posee: —capacidades ilimitadas y amor inagotable; sabiendo que el hombre no está nunca separado de Dios o de su herencia otorgada por Dios, por ninguna condición cualquiera, no importa si esta se llame depresión, catástrofe, pecado, enfermedad o muerte. Los pensamientos que no cumplan con las normas de la perfección, tienen que ser reconocidos como emanaciones de la mente mortal y reemplazados por pensamientos justos, que producirán cosecha abundante de cosas buenas.

Durante siglos se ha considerado como perteneciendo a la misión de la iglesia el convertir a los pecadores a una manera de pensar más recta. Mary Baker Eddy ha ampliado la significación del término "pecado" incluyendo en él todos los pensamientos que no sean espirituales, pensamientos de pobreza, descontento, discordia—en breve, toda clase de pensamientos mortales. En la página 204 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) pregunta vigorosamente: "¿Cuándo comprenderán las edades el Ego, entendiendo que no hay más que un Dios, una Mente o inteligencia?" San Pablo señalaba hacia la misma perfección divina, cuando resumió sus amonestaciones en estas sencillas palabras: "Tened dentro de vosotros este ánimo que estaba también en Cristo."

Pero ¿cómo se puede adquirir este ánimo—esta Mente—"que estaba también en Cristo"? El principio mejor para ésto es estudiar y meditar en la definición tan amplia de Dios, que Mary Baker Eddy nos da en la página 465 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH. Otro paso es el estudio del concepto verdadero del hombre, presentado en este mismo libro de texto (pág. 475) en contestación a la pregunta: "¿Qué es el hombre?" Y cada uno tiene que tratar de probar los conocimientos que así haya ganado acerca de Dios y del hombre, aplicándolos a los problemas de la vida humana. Cada uno de nosotros tiene que estar alerto para rechazar la pretensión de que el mal tenga realidad y poder, y, reconociendo que toda substancia verdadera es espiritual, tiene que reclamar todo lo que le haga falta del Principio del bien. La humanidad alcanza la alegría, no en la satisfacción meramente temporal de necesidades materiales, sino en un desarrollo continuo en la rectitud.

Aunque parezca tal vez que la esfera de influencia del individuo sea limitada, en realidad se extiende a los horizontes lejanos de la eternidad. Mary Baker Eddy sabía qué tan incalculable influencia se puede ejercer por hombres y mujeres que están tratando de vivir una vida de rectitud. En contestación a una pregunta dijo en la página 271 y 272 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA DE CRISTO, EL CIENTÍFICO, Y MISCELLANEA): "Lo que está más cerca de mi corazón, lo que más aprecio, es un hombre honrado o una mujer honrada, alguien que anhele la perfección y se esfuerce a alcanzarla activa y constantemente, alguien que obre en la masa de la vida humana como una levadura de justicia, misericordia, verdad y amor; y también (*ibid.* pág. 265): "La agricultura, la industria, el comercio y el dinero debieran gobernarse por la honradez, la diligencia y la justicia, extendiéndose a todas las clases y a todas las naciones."

La rectitud está asociada con la sabiduría y la dexteridad. La fuente de toda inteligencia verdadera es Dios, y esta fuente es inagotable. Sólo desde la base de una dependencia completa de la Mente que es Dios, puede haber esperanza de alivio de los males que amenazan abrumar la humanidad. El ganar de una mentalidad espiritualizada es la única esperanza que hay para la humanidad en su lucha, tan vieja como los siglos, por el bienestar, la estabilidad económica y social, la prosperidad duradera y la paz sobre la tierra.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## At High Tide

If you come from the farm lands in the Middle West, if you discover Cape Cod, if you fall in love with a little empty ninety-five-year-old house there and buy it, with its three acres of pines and locust trees and arbutus and rose bushes—then you long to go to see it after the deed is filed. It may be the dead of winter, but you want to go. You do not want to be merely a "summer person." The sea is rocking with a February gale, and the rain drives over the dunes in slanting gusts. But you go cruising down the Cape in the evening train, disembark two or three stations short of Provincetown, make your way up your lane, unlock your door, light a fire in your stove, set a lamp in your window, and feel that the house has been waiting there all its ninety-five years, for you. . . .

An old house with seafaring memories knows how to behave in a storm. At high tide, our house sits up not so very far above the level of the sea. A little Ark on a little Ararat, it was built nearly a century ago by Jonah Atkins for Noah Smith; Noah and Jonah—surely names of men equipped to go a voyage. The lumber for the house had to be brought by ship from Maine, thrown overboard off shore, rafted up to the land in time of high-course tide, spread out on the hill to dry, and then set solidly together, and pegged. . . .

We took the first stormy day to explore the house. To an inlander there is something magical about discovering seafaring implements and deep-sea fishing-gear of any kind about a house. You expect to find such things on ships and wharves; but when you find them high and dry, stowed away under rafters, they arouse your anchored spirit like a ship-ahoy. The corners under our roof were as full of treasures as a ship-chandler's loft: all sorts of stowaways that had been hidden for years in out-of-the-way nooks; a clam-fork under the eaves, for instance, and a net-shuttle on the sill. Up in the porch-attic we found a wooden cradle becalmed under the rafters, left there probably when the last little Noah Smith grew too old to voyage in such small craft. Something glittered in the shadows under the hood of the cradle, and Barbara reached in to explore. She brought out a large globe of heavy glass—not a fish-globe, with an opening, but a perfect sphere. We all ventured guesses. It could not be a receptacle or lamp-accessory of any kind, for there was no entrance or exit to it, except a tiny pin-hole clogged up, at one point. Was it an ornament, or a toy or a great lens of some kind, or perhaps a globe used by some old-time crystal-gazer? We found out later that it was a net-float—a glass buoy to bob on top of the waves, holding up a corner of the net.—From "Pilgrim Trails," by FRANCES LESTER WARNER. (Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.)


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With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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# Financial: Market Quotations

## Many Operators Are to Be Found On Side Lines

### Trading in Stock Market Without Feature— Tone Uneven

By Humphrey B. Neill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 — The President's speech was doubtless a disappointment to many in so far as its immediate effect on the market was concerned. Probably one of the most puzzling factors in market analysis is the factor of anticipation or discounting, as it is often called. It is easy to forget that there is very little news which is not known beforehand. Occasionally something will break which catches the market unawares, but not often.

The substance of the President's address to be was fairly well known quite a while before he appeared before the Congress and in consequence it was not nws to the market. When completed, the natural reaction was that stocks were sold.

The market seems to be reflecting the usual January unsettlement in business and the cloudy outlook. A review of previous years reveals that January has nearly always been marked either by irregularity or lower prices. It is the conspicuous exception when stocks have advanced to an important degree. There would appear to be little reason why this year should prove to be an exception.

From technical considerations, where we look for reflections of the opinions of "smart money" as revealed in the willingness to buy or to sell stocks, there are indications that agree with the foregoing suggested habits of January markets. The manner in which stocks have struggled upward recently only to encounter difficult going when the December high territory was approached, and the sell-off today, point to the possibility that under cover of surface strength intermediate distribution of stocks has been going on. The next few days should give us a decisive answer concerning the 1934 January market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Stocks ran into erratic selling in the last hour today after traveling a quiet and steady pace in earlier dealings.

The late flurry, which had its beginning in utilities, carried quotations down fractions to around 3 points before support appeared.

Shares off around 2 to 3 points at their worst included American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical, Auburn, Western Union and American Commercial Alcohol.

**To Support President**

So far as Wall Street itself is concerned, the consensus is that there will not be a great deal of excitement in the present congressional meeting and that the legislators, as a whole, will be disposed to go along with the President in whatever further recovery measures he proposes. Politico-financial observers point out that any possible insurgent outbreak probably would be much restrained by thoughts of the fall elections.

While traders generally may be expected to watch closely recommendations which the President will make to Congress from time to time, most usually well-informed financial circles believe there will be no immediate change in the gold-buying program and some market commentators are predicting quiet and steady markets throughout the present Congress.

Trade analysts, although not getting too far from the congressional picture, continued to view optimistically signs of better spring business. Few of the reviewers believed there would be such a great demand for goods of all descriptions as there was last spring. The reason given by some was that last year inventories and stocks were below minimum levels and that necessary replacements brought an upturn that was out of the ordinary. In recent months, it was said, stocks of goods have been nearer normal levels, and the near-by turnover may depend upon the current purchasing power of both consumers and industry.

**Bond Market Quiet**

Bonds exhibited much the same air of quiet that characterized other financial markets today. Transactions footed up an unimpressive total during the first half of the session, and prices fluctuated narrowly in keeping with the limited trading interest. The general tone was steady.

Values changed trivially in the United States Government list. Some issues were stationary, but most of the Treasury loans were improved from 1-32 to 7-32s of a point. Libertys also were unchanged to a shade higher.

Only a few corporate issues recorded transfers of any volume. Prime loans were firm, while secondary classifications were slightly irregular. Low-priced rails were bought at moderately lower levels in many instances.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for such issues as American Telephone 5s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, Goodyear 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Texas Corporation 5s and Warner Bros. 6s. Armour & Co. 4½s yielded about a point under a few small sales. National Dairy Products 5½s also sold off.

Foreign issues were firm in light trading. There were gains ranging from fractions to around a point in German, French, British, Australian, and Poland loans.

**American-Japanese Trade**

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Formation of the American-Japanese trade council, composed of representatives of American and Japanese business interests in New York and other large cities, is announced by the National Foreign Trade Council. The group will interest itself in trade problems arising in the commerce between the two countries.

**World Tin Consumption**

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The International Tin Research Council estimates world tin consumption for the first 10 months of 1933 at 108,655 tons, compared with 83,080 tons for the corresponding period of 1932. The United States used 52,251 tons in this period, compared with 29,397 the previous year.

## Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Jan. 3 | Last Jan. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13¾ | 3 | .. | Adams Express | 800 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | 7⅜ |
| 2½ | 8 | 2 | Adams Millis | 400 | 17¼ | 16½ | 16½ | .. |
| 9⅜ | 1¾ | .. | Advance Rumely | 500 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| 11⅜ | 5⅜ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | .. |
| 112 | 47½ | 3¾qt | Air Reduction | 500 | 98¾ | 98 | 98½ | 100 |
| 4 | ½ | .. | Airway ElecApp | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 33 | 11½ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 4500 | 22⅜ | 21½ | 22 | 22¼ |
| 8¼ | ⅞ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 900 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 21¾ | 1 | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 400 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 20 | 1¼ | .. | Alleghany pf xw | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | .. |
| 21 | 1½ | .. | Allegh pf ww XL | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | .. |
| 26 | 5 | .. | Alleghany Steel | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 152 | 70¾ | 6t | Allied Chem | 2500 | 150¼ | 146 | 146 | 150 |
| 125 | 115 | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 100 | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | .. |
| 26⅞ | 8 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 1900 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 47⅝ | 18½ | 2 | Amerada | 300 | 42½ | 42 | 42½ | 42¾ |
| 35 | 7¼ | .. | Am Ag Ch Del | 700 | 26¾ | 25½ | 25½ | 26¾ |
| 28½ | 8 | .. | Am Bank Note | 200 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 15¼ |
| 16¾ | 1 | .. | Am Beet Sugar | 200 | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8½ | .. |
| 42½ | 9½ | .60 | Am Brake S&F | 300 | 30 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | .. |
| 64 | 23¾ | .. | Am Beet Sug pf | 30 | 47 | 47 | 47 | .. |
| 106 | 60 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 30 | 97 | 97 | 97 | .. |
| 100½ | 49½ | 4 | Am Can | 3300 | 98 | 96½ | 97 | 98 |
| 39¾ | 6½ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 1600 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ | 25 |
| 14 | 1⅝ | .. | Am Chain | 200 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7¼ |
| 51¼ | 34 | 3t | Am Chicle | 100 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | .. |
| 89⅛ | 13 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 13400 | 55¼ | 52 | 53½ | 54 |
| 6 | 1 | .. | Am Encaustic T | 400 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 13 | 3⅞ | .. | Am European | 200 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 19⅜ | 3⅞ | .. | Am & For Pow | 2900 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8 | 8⅜ |
| 44⅞ | 7¼ | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 200 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 4¼ | .. | Am & For Pow B | 300 | 13 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | .. |
| 17½ | 3¾ | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 200 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | 10⅛ |
| 57⅞ | 25 | 6 | Am Ice | 400 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 15⅛ | 4¼ | .. | Am Ice pf | 100 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | .. |
| 39⅛ | 5⅝ | .. | Am International | 1100 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7¼ |
| 63 | 17¾ | .. | Am Locomotive | 800 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | 27¾ |
| 6 | 1 | .. | Am Loco pf | 200 | 51¼ | 51 | 51¼ | .. |
| 23⅝ | 3½ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 300 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 30½ | 17 | 1½ | Am Metal | 400 | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | 19¼ |
| 19⅝ | 4 | .. | Am News | 7000 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 22½ |
| 41⅛ | 9⅞ | 1½ | Am Power & Lt | 3900 | 8⅝ | 6¼ | 6¾ | 6⅜ |
| 35 | 9 | ¾ | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 19 | 4⅝ | .. | Am P&L 5½ pf | 300 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 31⅞ | 5¾ | .. | Am Radiator | 8100 | 15¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ |
| 47¾ | 20¼ | 3 | Am Rolling Mill | 3100 | 19½ | 18½ | 18½ | 19½ |
| 4½ | 1⅛ | .. | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | .. |
| 53½ | 10¾ | .. | Am Ship & Com | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| 73 | 20½ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 5900 | 45¼ | 42½ | 43⅞ | 44¼ |
| 27 | 4⅝ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref pf | 200 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 71¼ |
| 47⅞ | 30 | 2½t | Am Steel Fdries | 800 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | 20¾ |
| 74 | 21½ | 2 | Am Stores | 500 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 38 |
| 112¾ | 80 | 7 | Am Sugar Ref | 500 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¼ | 47½ |
| 134⅜ | 86½ | 9 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103⅞ |
| 25 | 2⅛ | .. | Am Tel & Tel | 4100 | 110⅞ | 108 | 109½ | 110⅞ |
| 29¼ | 9¾ | 1 | Am Type Fndrs | 200 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | .. |
| 37⅞ | 7 | .. | Am Type F pf | 30 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 43¾ | 10⅞ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 1900 | 18½ | 17¼ | 17½ | 18⅛ |
| 80 | 35 | 6 | Am Wat 1pf | 100 | 54 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 61 | 31½ | .. | Am Woolen | 400 | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 67½ | 22⅝ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 500 | 64 | 62⅝ | 63 | 64½ |
| 10⅞ | 2¼ | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 400 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | .. |
| 22⅞ | 5 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 7100 | 14¾ | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| 39¼ | 8⅛ | .60 | Anchor Cap | .. | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 6 | 1 | .. | A P W Paper | 200 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | .. |
| 29¼ | 9¾ | 1 | Archer Daniels | 200 | 27¾ | 26¼ | 26¼ | .. |
| 90 | 41 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 77 | 77 | 77 | .. |
| 7¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Armour Ill A | 1000 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 5 | ¾ | .. | Armour Ill B | 500 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 93 | 7 | .. | Armour Ill pf | 1500 | 57½ | 55 | 57½ | 59⅞ |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | .. | Art Metal Const | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 20 | 3½ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 900 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¾ |
| 80⅛ | 34⅜ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 4100 | 57⅜ | 55½ | 56 | 56¾ |
| 79⅝ | 50 | 3.30 | Atchison pf | 200 | 71¾ | 71 | 71 | 72 |
| 59 | 16½ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 600 | 43 | 40½ | 40¾ | 41½ |
| 32½ | 12⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 900 | 29½ | 28½ | 28½ | 29 |
| 39⅛ | 9 | .. | Atlas Powder | 500 | 37½ | 37 | 37¼ | 37½ |
| 34¾ | 1½ | .. | Atlas Tack | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¾ |
| 84¾ | 31 | 2 | Auburn Auto | 4900 | 55 | 51½ | 52¾ | 55 |
| 16⅝ | 5½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 12100 | 8½ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 17⅜ | 3½ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 3500 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 37⅞ | 8¼ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 3300 | 24½ | 22¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ |
| 39¼ | 9½ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 200 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25¾ |
| 41¾ | 20 | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 100 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¾ |
| 7¼ | ⅜ | .. | Barker Bros | 300 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3 |
| 11 | 3 | .. | Barnsdall A | 1000 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 27 | 7 | .. | Beatrice Cream | 200 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 12½ | 3½ | .. | Belding Hem | 200 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | 9 |
| 15 | 8⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Indlozy | 200 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 14½ |
| 21¼ | 6⅛ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 9200 | 17½ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | 17¾ |
| 33⅛ | 9 | 1 | Best & Co | 200 | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | .. |
| 49¼ | 10⅜ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 11800 | 37⅜ | 35¾ | 36⅜ | 37½ |
| 82 | 24¼ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 800 | 66⅜ | 65⅜ | 65⅝ | 66⅜ |
| 29½ | 6⅝ | .. | Bigelow Sanford | 180 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 29⅜ |
| 19¼ | 3½ | .. | Blaw Knox | 200 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 11⅜ |
| 95⅞ | 9½ | .. | Bohn Alum & Br | 1200 | 58½ | 56 | 57¼ | 58 |
| 37⅜ | 18 | 1.60 | Borden | 5800 | 21¾ | 20½ | 20⅝ | 20¾ |
| 22¼ | 5½ | .25e | Borg Warner | 6100 | 22⅜ | 21½ | 21½ | 22½ |
| 14⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Briggs Mfg | 13200 | 13 | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12⅝ |
| 41¼ | 21¾ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 3200 | 33½ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | 33⅜ |
| 48½ | 60 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 500 | 64½ | 62 | 62 | 7 |
| 12⅞ | 2 | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 19⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 9⅞ | ¾ | .. | Budd Mfg | 300 | 5⅞ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 35 | 3 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 10 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 6¾ | 1 | .. | Budd Wheel | 400 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 13¼ | 2½ | .. | Bullard | 200 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 20⅞ | 6½ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 900 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15¾ |
| 8 | 4½ | .. | Bush T Bigs pf cts | 10 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 43¼ | 8½ | .. | Byers | 500 | 23½ | 22¼ | 22½ | 23¾ |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 34¾ | 7¾ | .. | Calif Packing | 700 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 16¼ | 2 | .. | Campbell Wy&C | 200 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ |
| 9⅜ | 2 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 500 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 41½ | 7½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 900 | 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 25¼ |
| 20⅞ | 7½ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 4900 | 13¾ | 12¾ | 13¼ | 12⅝ |
| 35½ | 14 | 1t | Cannon Mills | 300 | 29¼ | 29 | 29¼ | 29 |
| 12⅛ | 4¼ | .. | Capital Admin | 200 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| 79½ | 50¼ | 5 | Caro C&O st | 10 | 72 | 72 | 72 | .. |
| 103½ | 30½ | .. | Case Thresh | 1400 | 69½ | 67 | 67¼ | 69 |
| 29¾ | 5½ | 12½ | Caterpillar Trac | 1500 | 25⅞ | 24 | 24 | 25½ |
| 58⅝ | 4½ | .. | Celanese Corp | 4800 | 37 | 33⅞ | 37 | 34⅝ |
| 41 | 14 | .. | 1½Central Aguirre | 200 | 30½ | 30 | 30⅞ | 32⅝ |
| 100 | 52 | 7 | Century Rib pf | 200 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 95 |
| 44¾ | 5⅞ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 3900 | 36 | 33⅝ | 34 | 35 |
| 7⅜ | 1 | .. | Certain-Teed | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 52½ | 14⅞ | 2½ | Chesapeake Corp | 300 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 49¼ | 24½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 3900 | 40¾ | 40½ | 40½ | 40⅝ |
| 7⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 14⅜ | 2½ | .. | Chi Gt West pf | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 4½ |
| 11¾ | 1 | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 800 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 18¼ | 1½ | .. | Chi M & St P pf | 2200 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 16 | 1¼ | .. | Chi & N'western | 2500 | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ |
| 34¾ | 2 | .. | Chi & N'west pf | 200 | 14 | 13½ | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| 12⅜ | 2½ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| 10⅜ | 2 | .. | Childs Company | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 21½ | 6 | .. | Chile Copper | 30 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14¼ |
| 57⅜ | 7¾ | 2 | Chrysler | 58900 | 58½ | 56¾ | 57¼ | 58 |
| 25 | 7⅛ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 200 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17⅞ |
| 72 | 45 | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 40 | 68½ | 67 | 68½ | .. |
| 5¼ | ¾ | .. | City Stores A vtc | 300 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 3⅝ | ¼ | .. | City Stores | 900 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 41½ | 10 | 1 | Cluett Peabody | 200 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | .. |
| 22⅜ | 7 | .. | Colgate-Palm-P | 4100 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| 26 | 3 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 200 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 20¼ |
| 17⅜ | 2⅞ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 700 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4 | 3⅜ |
| 54 | 9 | .. | Colo F & I pf | 90 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 11 |
| 42¾ | 12½ | .. | Colo & So ipf | 10 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 28½ | 9 | .50a | Columbia Gas | 7100 | 12¾ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| 83 | 50 | .. | Columbia G pf A | 200 | 54 | 53¾ | 54 | 53¾ |
| 28 | 6⅝ | .. | Columbia Pic vtc | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | .. |
| 71½ | 23½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 100 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 62 |
| 19¼ | 4 | .. | Comm Credit | 4300 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19½ |
| 95⅛ | 70 | 226½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | .. |
| 39½ | 16 | 3 | Comm Cred A | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | .. |
| 25⅜ | 18⅛ | 2 | Com Cr 8% pf B | 60 | 25 | 24 | 25 | .. |
| 43½ | 18 | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 1200 | 37¼ | 36¼ | 36⅝ | 37⅜ |
| 97⅞ | 84 | 6 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 200 | 91⅜ | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 57¼ | 9 | .60 | Comm Solvents | 14300 | 32¼ | 30¾ | 31½ | 31¾ |
| 6⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Comwlth & So | 11900 | 2½ | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ |
| 60½ | 17⅜ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 1000 | 24 | 22½ | 23 | 23½ |
| 27⅝ | 7⅜ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 400 | 24 | 23½ | 23¾ | 24⅜ |
| 5¾ | 1¾ | .. | Gonsol Film Ind | 200 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ |
| 14¾ | 5⅞ | .. | Consol Film I pf | 400 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 64¼ | 34 | 3 | Consol Gas | 7200 | 38½ | 36 | 36¾ | 38 |
| 99 | 81½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 84 | 83⅜ | 83⅝ | .. |
| 15⅜ | 5 | .. | Consol Oil | 4900 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | 10⅝ |
| 3¼ | ¼ | .. | Consol Textile | 200 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 10¼ | 1½ | .. | Container A | 100 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | .. |
| 4½ | ¼ | .. | Container B | 300 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | 2⅝ |
| 18¼ | 3 | .. | Cont Baking A | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 3½ | ½ | .. | Cont Baking B | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 78⅜ | 35¼ | 2½ | Cont Can | 2900 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 77 |
| 17⅛ | 3½ | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 36½ | 10½ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 200 | 24⅞ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¾ |
| 4 | 1 | .. | Cont Motors | 400 | 1¼ | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 19⅜ | 4⅞ | .. | Cont Oil | 1700 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 90⅜ | 45⅞ | 3 | Corn Products | 1500 | 75½ | 73½ | 75 | 75¼ |
| 149¾ | 117½ | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 10 | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 138½ |
| 3½ | 3⅜ | .. | Coty Inc | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 39½ | 23 | 2t | Cream of Wheat | 300 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28 | 28½ |
| 65 | 14¼ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 800 | 31½ | 29½ | 29½ | 30⅝ |
| 37½ | 9 | .. | Crucible Steel | 300 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 11½ | 1½ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 200 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅝ |
| 68 | 10 | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 90 | 22½ | 21½ | 21½ | 22½ |
| 59½ | 20¾ | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 400 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | 27¾ |
| 32¼ | 6½ | .. | Curtis Publishg | 200 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 66 | 30 | .. | Curtis Pub pf | 300 | 44 | 43½ | 43½ | .. |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 1400 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 8 | 2 | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 800 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 5 | ⅞ | .. | Debenhams | 120 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 18⅝ | 6¼ | .20 | Deere & Co pf | 200 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 49 | 37⅝ | .. | Deere & Co | 2100 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 28½ |
| 93¾ | 37⅝ | .. | Del & Hudson | 1500 | 56½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 46 | 17¼ | .. | Del Lack & W | 3200 | 24⅝ | 23¼ | 24 | 23⅜ |
| 30½ | 12 | 1.80t | Dome Mines | 3900 | 35¼ | 33½ | 34½ | 35¼ |
| 18¼ | 10¼ | .75 | Douglas A | 700 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 15 |
| 11 | 6⅜ | .. | Dresser A | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 96⅜ | 32½ | .. | 2t du Pont de Nem | 16200 | 94⅞ | 92¼ | 93¼ | 93½ |
| 117 | 97½ | 6 | du Pont deb | 100 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | 115 |
| 28⅜ | 9½ | 1 | Duplan Silk | 100 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | .. |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 10 | 1½ | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 89¾ | 46 | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 700 | 82½ | 80¾ | 81 | 82½ |
| 16 | 3½ | .30e | Eaton Mfg | 1900 | 14 | 13¼ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 5¼ | ⅜ | .. | Ettlington Schild | 300 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 27½ | 10 | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 4200 | 20½ | 18⅝ | 19 | 19⅞ |
| 8¼ | 1 | .. | Elec Boat | 500 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | .. |
| 4½ | 1 | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 3200 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 3½ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 5100 | 5½ | 4½ | 5 | 5 |
| 36½ | 7½ | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 1700 | 9 | 8¼ | 8⅜ | 9¼ |
| 32¾ | 6½ | .. | El Pw&El 6%pf | 1400 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 9¼ |
| 54 | 21 | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 300 | 45½ | 44 | 45½ | 45¼ |
| 4 | ⅛ | .. | Elk Horn Coal | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ⅞ |
| 62⅞ | 26 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 400 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | .. |
| 123 | 107 | 7 | Endicott John pf | 10 | 120 | 120 | 120 | .. |
| 14¾ | 3¾ | .. | Engineers Pub S | 300 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 47 | 11 | .. | Engineers P S 5pf | 500 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | .. |
| 25⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Erie RR | 700 | 18½ | 15 | 15 | 15½ |
| 29½ | 4½ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 200 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17½ |
| 23¼ | 3½ | .. | Erie RR 2pf | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 18¼ | 3 | .. | Eureka Vacuum | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 10 | ⅞ | .. | Evans Products | 1400 | 9¾ | 9 | 9⅜ | 9¾ |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 11¼ | 2½ | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 200 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | .. |
| 42½ | 10 | .. | Fairbanks M pf | 20 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 34 |
| 11⅜ | ¾ | .. | Fed Motor Tr | 1200 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | 7½ |
| 36 | 10¼ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phs F In | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | .. |
| 9⅝ | 5 | .64 | Fifth Ave Bus | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 31½ | 9½ | .40 | Firestone T & R | 1400 | 19½ | 18½ | 18½ | 19¼ |
| 70¾ | 43 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 700 | 55¾ | 54¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 23 | 4½ | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 300 | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14⅝ |
| 26¼ | 13⅜ | .95e | Fourth Nat Inv | 500 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 | 19½ |
| 23⅜ | 2 | .. | Foundation | 300 | 14½ | 13¼ | 13 | .. |
| 19 | 12 | .. | Fox Film A | 800 | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ |
| 49⅝ | 16½ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 1100 | 45½ | 44½ | 45½ | 45 |
| 31 | 9 | .. | Fuller pf pf | 10 | 19 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| 26⅞ | 6½ | .. | Gamewell | 30 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | .. |
| 12 | 2⅜ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 1700 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 43¼ | 13⅜ | 1 | Gen Am Tans | 2100 | 34⅜ | 33¾ | 34½ | 35 |
| 37 | 4⅜ | .. | Gen Asphalt | 800 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15½ |

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Jan. 3 | Last Jan. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20⅞ | 10½ | 1 | Gen Baking | 600 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | 11⅝ |
| 10½ | 2¼ | .. | Gen Bronze | 500 | 6¼ | 6 | 6½ | 6 |
| 11½ | 1¼ | .. | Gen Cable | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 23 | 2¼ | .. | Gen Cable A | 300 | 6⅜ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 46 | 6½ | .. | Gen Cable pf | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 30¼ | 10½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 29700 | 20¼ | 18⅜ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 12¼ | 10⅞ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 900 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 39⅝ | 21 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 3200 | 33⅜ | 33 | 33 | 32¾ |
| 2⅜ | ½ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 500 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 16½ | 3½ | .. | Gen G & E cv pf | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¼ |
| 71 | 33½ | 3 | Gen Mills | 400 | 63¼ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62½ |
| 38¾ | 10 | 1t | Gen Motors | 84600 | 35⅝ | 34⅛ | 35 | 35⅝ |
| 95 | 65½ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 500 | 93¼ | 92½ | 93¼ | 92½ |
| 17 | 3¼ | .15c | Gen Print Ink | 180 | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ | 11 |
| 8¼ | 2 | .. | Gen Pub Service | 500 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅝ |
| 49½ | 13¼ | .. | Gen Ry Signal | 700 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | 34 |
| 4½ | ⅜ | .. | Gen Realty | 200 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| 19¾ | 2½ | .. | Gen Refractories | 200 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | 10⅝ |
| 20¼ | 7⅝ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 4300 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 75 | 45½ | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 100 | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | .. |
| 7⅝ | ¾ | .. | Gimbel Bros | 700 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | .. |
| 33 | 5¼ | .. | Gimbel Bros pf | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 20 | 3¾ | .25e | Glidden | 1400 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | 16½ |
| 16 | 3 | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 3200 | 6⅝ | 5¾ | 6⅜ | 5½ |
| 27⅞ | 12 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 2500 | 18 | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 21½ | 3 | .. | Goodrich | 3700 | 14 | 13 | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 63 | 9 | .. | Goodrich pf | 100 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 43 |
| 47½ | 9¼ | .. | Goodyear | 3500 | 35½ | 34 | 34⅝ | 35 |
| 80¼ | 27¾ | 2 | Goodyear 1pf | 600 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 15⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Graham Paige | 3600 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 15⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Granby | 1700 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8 |
| 36⅜ | 20 | 3 | Grand Union | 600 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 36½ | 15¾ | 1 | Grand Un pf | 200 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | .. |
| 33¾ | 4⅜ | .. | Grant (W T) | 1400 | 36 | 36 | 36¼ | 36⅛ |
| 16¾ | 5½ | .. | Great Nor pf | 2100 | 20⅜ | 19⅛ | 19½ | 20⅜ |
| 16¾ | 5½ | .. | Great Nor Ore | 2700 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | 11½ |
| 41⅞ | 7 | 2.40 | Great West Sug | 1800 | 29½ | 28 | 28¾ | 30⅜ |
| 110 | 72½ | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 60 | 103 | 102 | 103 | .. |
| | | | —H— | | | | | |
| 25½ | 15 | 1½ | Hackensack Wtr | 300 | x23¼

# Financial: News and Comment

## Questions Ethics Of Germany Now Buying Own Bonds

### How Buy, Ask Investors, If Nation Cannot Meet Interest Payments

By Erwin D. Canham

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Though the ethics which govern normal financial intercourse may have long since left the international field, the State Department and through it all American investors in German and other foreign bonds, are today waiting eagerly to see what answer the Reich Government will make to the incisive question, "How can you cut down interest payments to us when you are buying your bonds back rapidly at a bargain rate?"

What Germany has been doing, as indicated in the note of protest delivered in Berlin yesterday by the American Ambassador, is simply an apparently deliberate depreciation of its own securities—largely through cutting or withholding interest payments on the ground that foreign exchange was not obtainable—until it became profitable to obtain that very foreign exchange and buy back the securities at bargain prices!

The note asks the Reich Government how much money has been used in the past two years to buy back bonds whose price had been driven down by alleged inability to get this very money. If any answer is forthcoming, it will throw a lurid light on what threatens to become a widespread means of liquidating the world's international private indebtedness.

**Buys Back When Cheap**

Procedure open to a debtor nation is simple. It has merely to reduce or default on interest payments a few times. This inevitably drives down the price of the securities in question. When they have slumped sufficiently, the debtor has merely to buy back as many of the bonds as he can afford. Normally, the penalty on his future credit would be great. But in present disturbed conditions, the penalty seems tenuous, despite the American contention that the entire structure of world credit—upon which trade depends—is jeopardized.

The situation is particularly challenging at present because, though the German Government recently declared its inability to pay more than 30 per cent in cash on interest charges, on Dec. 26, one of the largest German issuing corporations invited to announced it would buy back $500,000 worth of its bonds at 45 cents on the dollar!

In short, there seems to be millions to buy bonds back, but not one cent for interest!

This financial device not unknown but always condemned in private practice, is likely to spread widely, in the view of Treasury and State Department officials here, and has already made considerable inroads. Hence the emphatic nature of the protest. Without much hope, the authorities now await results.

**Reichsbank Statement**

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Jan. 3—Replying to the note presented by the American Ambassador, W. E. Dodd, to the German Government yesterday, protesting against Reichsbank treatment of American creditors, the Reichsbank today published a statement claiming that Germany's general economic condition and low balance of payments justified the recently announced reduction from 50 per cent to 30 per cent in transfer of debt interest to foreign creditors.

This statement answers the protests made by British and American creditors who declare that the Reichsbank's action was unjustifiable, particularly since it accords favored position to special creditors, such as Swiss and Dutch, in a concession to them of 100 per cent transfer in exchange for acceptance of correspondingly greater German exports.

The Reichsbank claims that its action is in the best interests of creditors. It also gives detailed figures to show that by 30 per cent transfer Germany is doing so much more than the present conditions of its foreign exchange justify and that it may involve an encroachment upon its very small currency reserve if trade expectations are not realized in the course of the next few months.

There is much press comment here upon reports from England that that country may retaliate by imposing quota restrictions upon German imports into the United Kingdom. Such an arrangement, it is maintained here, would defeat itself by leading to further restrictions upon the exchange of goods between countries concerned. Hence German exports to England (as well as English imports into Germany) would be affected. In this case creditors would lose, since they can only be paid out of Germany's surplus exports. Only world trade recovery, it is contended, can thus put matters right.

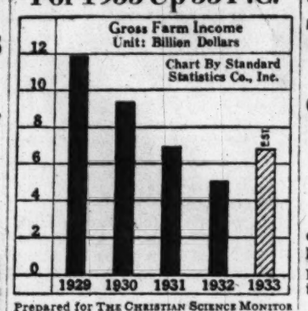
## Hugo Stinnes Corp. Meets Payments Under New Plan

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Hugo Stinnes Corporation has announced to its noteholders that there has been placed in the hands of the paying agents under the recently announced plan, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and A. G. Becker & Co., funds sufficient to pay $20 on each coupon due Jan. 1, 1934, on the Hugo Stinnes Corporation notes due Oct. 1, 1936, this being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum as provided for in the plan.

Hugo Stinnes Industries, Inc., also made to the holders of its debentures due Oct. 1, 1946, a proposal similar to that made to the holders of Hugo Stinnes Corporation notes. Out of a total of $8,436,000 debentures outstanding holders of $5,416,000 of these debentures have already expressed their approval of this plan by forwarding their securities to Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company to be stamped.

## Gross Farm Income For 1933 Up 33 P.C.




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GROSS farm income for 1933 is now estimated at an increase of 33 per cent over 1932, and only slightly below 1931.

## Rigid Restrictions Placed on Utilities By North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 3 (AP)—Stanley Winborne, North Carolina utilities commissioner, has issued an order placing rigid restrictions upon the payment of dividends by utilities, the issuance of additional capital stock, and the rates of depreciations.

The order, which becomes effective immediately, was issued to protect the financial integrity of the utilities and the public interest," Mr. Winborne said.

The following restrictions were imposed:

1. No utility shall use any part of its surplus in the payment of dividends on its common stock except upon showing the necessity therefor and upon authority of the commission.

2. No utility with indebtedness, in addition to that for current expenses, shall declare dividends in any amount in excess of its net income after depreciation and in no case shall the dividends exceed six per cent a year.

3. Where any utility without indebtedness declares a dividend in excess of 7 per cent, it will be deemed prima facie evidence that rates are unreasonably high and the utility will be called upon to show cause why its rates should not be immediately reduced.

4. No utility may increase its capital stock, in any manner, for any consideration except after application to and specific authority from the commission to do so.

5. Rates of depreciation are limited to 4 per cent for telephone utilities; 3 per cent for electric utilities, and 2 per cent for artificial gas utilities, and these percentages may not be unreasonably decreased to increase the net revenue.

## Nonferrous Metal Prices Ease Off In Quiet Market

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The nonferrous metals have been inclined to be easy in tone because of lack of purchasing for supporting the market. Zinc prices declined $2 a ton during last week, following a drop by $1 the preceding week. Copper has sagged ¼c a pound abroad, although it has been unchanged here all week at 8¼c. The undertone of the lead market is somewhat easy because of the large surplus stocks, it having been revealed that they increased over 13,000 tons during November.

Silver made a net gain of ⅞c an ounce during the week. Tin was virtually steady, losing only ⅛ of a cent. Metal prices have gained considerably in the course of the year. Thus copper sells at 8¼c a pound, as compared with 5c a year ago. Lead is 4.15c a pound, New York, compared with 3c. The greatest change has been in tin at 52⅝c, as compared with 22⅞c a year ago. This gain of over 100 per cent is, of course, partly due to the sharp rise in sterling exchange during the year, the American tin price depending entirely on the London quotation.

Zinc declined to a price of 4.35c, which is favorable in the eyes of buyers. A little metal was offered Thursday at 4.32½c, East St. Louis. The next day the market was firmly established at 4.35c.

## Bank Deposits Are Up by $281,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A gratifying jump in deposits, more assets and a higher total of loans were reported for the national banks of the country by the Treasury. Announcing figures compiled from the bank call of Oct. 26, it was said that as compared with the last such tabulation on June 30 virtually all items changed in the right direction.

Between those two dates, deposits increased $281,093,000 to reach a total of $17,055,208,000. Assets rose from $20,860,000,000 to reach $21,198,649,000. Loans and discounts were $140,965,000 higher, the total being $8,257,937,000. The figures were on a basis of 5057 banks operating unrestrictedly on Oct. 25 as compared with 4902 on June 30.

## Newsprint Prices Not Expected to Increase

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—A. R. Graustein, president of the International Paper and Power Co., said that newsprint prices are now below those prevailing in 1932, and no immediate increase is expected.

"Certainly no increase is expected before April 1," he said, "but the adoption of the newspaper code and the formation of the Newsprint Manufacturers Association of Canada have imparted a distinctly better tone to the market for that product.

"We look for better business and better results in 1934 than in 1933."

## Optimistic Tone In Wool Markets Throughout World

### Outlook Is for Advance in Values for All Sections—Foreign Demand Good

In spite of the usual year-end letdown in activity in the wool markets, due primarily to the inventory period, there is a very optimistic tone pervading the entire market.

The inherent strength in wool, in all markets of the world, as well as in Boston and the other markets of this country, is so generally apparent that there is no reason for anyone in the wool trade to feel other than confident that values will be maintained, if not even raised.

The resumption of the wool auctions in Australia after the holidays—in Sydney, yesterday—revealed the strong demand which is existent in the markets of Europe and of the Far East. Cables received here state that the buying was keen and the market was up 5 to 10 per cent over the close of the preceding series in Sydney at mid-December.

**Rise in Prices**

Figured on a basis of $5.18 for sterling exchange, super 70s combing wools were costing the equivalent of about 84 cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston, while super 64-70s were figured at close to 80 cents and super 64s at about 78 cents.

Adding the tariff of 34 cents a pound, clean basis, to these prices, and deducting the usual differential in favor of the Australian wool for better skirting, etc., it is found that domestic fine staple graded territory and delain fleece wools of the best types would be at parity if quoted at $1@$1.03 a pound clean basis. The domestic wools, based on latest sales, are fully 10 cents a pound, clean basis, lower.

American importers are a bit chagrined at the manner in which the European buyers have been able to buy wools away from them in the foreign markets, in consequence of the adverse position of the exchange markets.

It is estimated that 70 to 75 per cent of the River Plate clips have been sold up to the present time, although much less than this proportion of the clip has been shipped, of course.

**Consumption Declines**

The Government's survey of wool consumption for the month of November, just issued, shows consumption on a grease equivalent basis totaled 43,466,491 pounds contrasted with 51,036,602 pounds in October. On a clean equivalent basis, excluding carpet wools, total consumption was 15,855,000 pounds, compared with 14,348,000 pounds in October. For the first 11 months of the year, consumption—clean basis—is figured to have amounted to 173,914,000 pounds, exclusive of carpet wool, compared with 132,090,000 pounds the previous year for the like period.

Sales in Boston these last few days have been scattered and small. Where filling-in sales have been effected, prices have been maintained without difficulty. For the moment, however, the mills are indifferent to wool, having covered pretty well against their contract requirements and being interested mostly with inventory-taking.

## December Failures Drop Off 50 P. C.

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Business failures in December fell off more than 50 per cent from the like month of 1932, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. There was a total of 20,307 failures in 1933, which is a 56 per cent drop from the 31,822 reported for 1932 and compares with 28,385 in 1931.

"For the year, failures have been very much reduced, compared with the last three years," adds the report. "The fact is that it is necessary to go back to 1923 for a year in which the number of business defaults in the United States was below that now shown for 1933.

"Beginning with a reduction of only about 15 per cent in January in the number of insolvencies, compared with a year ago the decline has been constantly greater each month, almost without interruption, and for December was in excess of 50 per cent."

In the last week of December, there were 229 business defaults in the United States, compared with 250 and 260, respectively, for the two preceding weeks and 485 for the corresponding week of last year.

## Commodity Price Index Shows Rise

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Registering its first increase in three months, the Dun & Bradstreet monthly commodity price index stood at $8.83 on Jan. 1, as compared with $8.81 for Dec. 1, 1933, a gain of .2 per cent, and with $6.79 on Jan. 1, 1933, an increase of 30.1 per cent.

The slight increase over the preceding month followed a decline of .4 per cent on Dec. 1 and of 2.2 per cent on Nov. 1. Comparing the latest index with the 1933 low point touched on March 1, however, reveals a gain of 39 per cent, while the drop from the peak point of last year reached on Oct. 1, was 2.4 per cent.

"Although the rise over the preceding month was small, it nevertheless represented a sharp upward movement, as commodity prices generally had been working irregularly lower since Oct. 1," says the analysis. "The improvement in commodity values took definite shape following the announcement on Dec. 21 of the Administration program of purchase and coinage of silver."

## Gold Price Rise Starts Mining Boom in Piedmont Carolinas

### Old Shafts and Diggings Being Reopened and New Capital Invested—To Date $8,000,000 in Yellow Metal Dug Out—Six Counties Active

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The gold rush of the Carolinas is on! The hillsides of the Piedmont country are dotted with mining engineers, experienced prospectors and plain "greenhorn amateurs"—all of whom are seeking to "cash in" on the Government's unprecedented offer for the newly mined precious metal.

Big promoters are taking the venture seriously, installing and erecting modern machinery and equipment and, in general, going about the business of wrestling the crude minerals from the depths of the earth, in anticipation of what they confidently believe will be one of the most important industries in the South.

Three North Carolina counties, Mecklenburg, Cleveland and Gastonia, and four South Carolina counties, Spartanburg, Greenville, York and Cherokee, already have gold mines in active operation, earning substantial returns for their owners, who predict a "boom" in mining circles within the year.

The most recent invasion by the big mining interests was the purchase of the Terry gold mine in Cherokee County by the American Smelting & Refining Company.

**Old Mines Resuscitated**

The Terry mine is an ancient shaft which was partially developed by pioneers who, however, lacked the working capital to make the venture a paying proposition and, after producing a few cars of ore, were forced to abandon the enterprise. About a year ago, a company was formed by Spartanburg and Gaffney capitalists and operations were begun on a more extensive scale than ever before. Under the direction of Mr. Robert Baldwin, acting superintendent for the A. S. & R. Co., the shaft was sunk to a depth of 85 feet through solid blue granite, and made several valuable shipments of ore to the smelters in Copper Hill, Tenn., Nicholas Siding, N. Y., and Carteret, N. Y.

Another significant development in mining circles in this section was granite, and made several valuable the purchase, a few weeks ago of 15 acres of land from R. J. Castles at Smurna, on State Highway No. 5, by the Venable Company of Charleston, W. Va., for the erection of a modern ore milling and cyanide plant for handling the gold ore from all this section.

The rising value of gold as quoted by governmental sources is not alone responsible for the interest in gold mining in South Carolina. As far back as "de days befo' de war" experienced prospectors from the West panned the precious metal along the streams and rivers of York, Spartanburg and Greenville Counties. These ventures were halted on account of the war between the states, and were never revived.

**Assayists Thrive**

The possibilities must be something more than mere conjecture, as is evidenced by the action of Rhody & Lockman, experienced assayists, in opening an office at Hickory Grove in Tork County. They report a thriving and profitable business emanating from the York area alone.

There's the Bar-Kat mine, for example, second in importance only to the Terry mine. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of South Carolina last May, and immediately began sinking a shaft where surface indications showed traces of ore. This shaft is now down to a distance of approximately 195 feet, but it is planned to sink it another 20 feet before cross-cutting is undertaken in search of the yellow vein.

Mining in the Carolinas is not confined solely to the acquisition of gold. The latest invasion outside of the "yellow dust" field is the organization of a tin mine at Lincolnton, N. C., which will be in full operation in a few weeks. And it's an old story that monazite has been found in paying quantities in Spartanburg, Cherokee and York Counties. Chemists are said to have discovered that this product makes the finest possible filaments for electric globes.

**County Rich in Ores**

Cherokee County seems to be particularly rich in mines and ores, chief of which is located in the town of Gaffney, where for years there has been one of the most productive lime quarries in the United States. Incidentally Limestone College, a southern institution for the higher education of women, derived its name, quite naturally, from these same mines, which are situated on the edge of the college campus. Experiments are now under way to determine the adaptability of limestone as a road building material. Lead and iron have also been mined in considerable quantities at various times preceding and following the Civil War.

These gold-mining developments cannot be classified as "wildcat" ventures, as they are being promoted by responsible concerns of recognized standing in the mining industry which have ascertained that the prospects for developing these dormant projects into profitable enterprises were unquestionably promising. During the past 100 years more than $8,000,000 in South Carolina gold had found its way into government mints, with fully half as much additional diverted to other purposes.

Yes, the gold rush of the Carolinas is on.

## News Notes—British Empire

**British Optimism**—A number of new facts support the feeling that the corner has been successfully turned in the United Kingdom. These facts refer to trade conditions, government revenue, and expenditure, and the state of employment up to and including the month of November.

**Exports**—Taking the 11 months ending November, exports are up £4,371,000. Imports are down by no less than £29,400,000, a fact regarded, however, with equanimity, since it is taken to show that Britain is becoming less dependent than in the past upon foreign goods.

**Employment**—The unemployment situation is wholly encouraging. The total number of persons out of work, though still at the very high figure of 2,280,017, has been going down steadily month by month, being at the end of November 519,789 less than the year previously.

**"Flivver" Airplaning**—A notable stimulus to both commercial and pleasure aviation is expected to result from the development of an unusually low-priced airplane engine. It is expected that the engine can be sold for slightly less than £40 ($194.66 at par) and that a suitable fuselage should be obtainable for about £80 ($389.32 at par). This would make available an airplane at about £120 ($583.98).

**Steel Industry**—A decision has been taken to spend about £500,000 immediately in reorganizing and bringing up to date the Vickers steel works at Sheffield. The money is to be chiefly expended in the stamping department and in the extension of facilities for the heat treatment of special steels. Provision is also being made for the installation of another open-hearth furnace in the new steel melting house, completing a battery of four 60-ton furnaces.

**Indian Cotton**—A step in fostering greater use of Indian cotton among Lancashire spinners has been taken as the result of a decision reached at a recent meeting of the Indian cotton inquiry committee in Manchester to appoint two cotton commissioners in India. The step is in response to the suggestion that India would be prepared to take more textile goods from Lancashire than from Japan, provided Lancashire used more India raw cotton.

**Irrigation in India**—India is now considering a vast irrigation and hydroelectric project on the River Bhadra, involving an outlay of some 50,000,000 rupees. It will bring under cultivation about 225,000 acres of waste land in Mysore and provide 9000 horsepower of electric energy. It will be one of India's most important projects, and will be known as the Laka Valli Reservoir project.

**South African Exports**—South Africa's direct export trade with Canada is steadily growing. Substantial quantities of South African products, however, still reach Canada indirectly via the United Kingdom. In 1932-33 there was a favorable trade balance for the Union, due to the large decrease of Canadian exports to the Union. But as soon as economic conditions recover sufficiently, it is expected that the balance of trade will again turn in favor of Canada.

**South African Motor Trade**—South Africa's economic improvement is reflected in an increased demand for motor vehicles. Motor dealers report a good volume of sales, with demand active in both the new and used car lines. The sales peak was reached in October, when in Johannesburg alone sales exceeded those of October, 1932, by 49 per cent. The American-made car is recapturing a good sales position, in view of the weakening of the dollar in terms of sterling.

**Australian Grape Imports**—Australians are willing to pay relatively high prices for American-grown grapes, according to the vice-consul at Melbourne. The Commerce Department points out that a shipment of grapes was ordered by a Melbourne firm for the purpose of studying the packing methods used by American shippers. High-class fruit dealers bid briskly for the right to sell American fruit. It is understood that 50 imported cases were sold to consumers at an average price of 36 cents a pound.

**New Zealand Radio**—New Zealand intends to assume complete control over radio broadcasting in the Dominion. Until Jan. 1, 1932, broadcasting in New Zealand was largely in the hands of private interests. On that date, the control of broadcasting became vested in the Broadcasting Board. Until very recently the board maintained four Class A stations. It has recently been announced that the Government proposes to purchase three of the smaller Class B stations. At the present time there is a considerable amount of public dissatisfaction with the Government for its action in assuming control of these stations.

## Tells of What Inflation Has Done in Chile

### Farmers and Miners Benefit at Expense of the General Public

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—President Arturo Alessandri's political foes and friends alike agree that one of the greatest achievements of his first year of administration has been the restoration of confidence in national finances and Chilean currency. Always a believer in sound money, and the man who was responsible for the establishment of the Central Bank in 1925 and Chile's adoption of the gold standard, the President's first acts on assuming office a year ago were to balance the budget and stem the avalanche of inflation.

Chile went off the gold standard to all intents and purposes at the end of July, 1931, with the fall of President Carlos Ibanez. Nominally she is still on the gold standard, as the monetary law merely orders the suspension of the gold standard until further order. Capital fled from the country in direct proportion to the diminishing inflow of foreign loans and the ever-growing disparity between rising imports and decreasing exports. This accentuated the steady drain on the gold reserves of the Central Bank.

**Gold Loss**

From a high of 560,000,000 gold pesos in October, 1928, gold slipped out of the country at a rapid rate. When President Juan Montero took office late in 1931 barely 200,000,000 pesos remained. Soon the inflationist cries of "aid for the producers," "aid for the farmers," "aid for the crushed debtors" and "aid for exporters" went up from all sides. Despite efforts of the Central Bank, the inflationists won the day and for over a year the exchange in the free market faithfully reflected what the capitalists thought of that policy.

Farmers and miners, because of the same circumstances, and where their produce or ores were exportable, found themselves able to pay off their currency debts and obligations with the greatly enhanced commodity price level, while at the same time continuing to pay their labor at the old rates.

Fear that the peso's value would vanish altogether led to an unprecedented building boom, with the Germans well in the van after their experience with the mark in 1924. By sinking their funds in real property, many foreigners and Chileans felt that they could at least preserve part of their capital.

Thus two sections of the community—the debtors and the raw material producers, and, perhaps, the jobless—were benefited by inflation, but this improvement in their condition was achieved at the expense of the worker, the saver and the general public.

**Exports Not Benefited**

The argument of the inflationists that the export trade would be stimulated was refuted by the constantly diminishing trade reports, both for imports and exports.

The cost of living index rose from 105 in July, 1931, to 145 at the present time. Even these figures do not represent the true state of affairs, for the cost of living is still rising and the low volume of business keeps retail prices down on nationally-produced goods. The cost of imported merchandise has risen three to 500 per cent. These include tea, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar and olive oil. Gasoline sells for a dollar a gallon while tires and automobile accessories bring fabulous prices. The wholesale price index in July, 1931 was 82. Today it is 190.

In July, 1931, the peso stood at 8.25 to the American dollar or 12.12 cents. By June, 1932, it had reached a value of 6.02 cents, and shortly afterward it shot up to 35 to the dollar or 2.9 cents. Later it reached panic rates of 80 to the dollar. Currency in circulation simultaneously jumped to huge figures, increasing from 420,000,000 pesos in 1931 to 900,000,000 pesos early in 1933. Chile's already slender gold reserves dropped to 165,000,000 pesos. Since June this year, however, the currency in circulation has started to decrease in volume, although it still stands at 833,000,000 pesos.

Exchange has continued to improve, not merely because of the United States' departure from the gold standard, but also in relation to the gold franc. An appreciation of about 20 per cent in the value of the peso was obtained immediately the Government stopped inflationary measures.

## U. S. Mint Receipts $4,000,000 Over 1932

DENVER, Jan. 3—An upturn in western gold mining since the gold-buying policy of the Administration has boomed gold prices upward was indicated here in the annual report of the United States Mint, which disclosed that the year's receipts totaled $20,179,837. Despite the nearly 40 per cent boost in the price of gold this year, the year's mint receipts fell $1,000,000 short of the 1928 mark, but ran nearly $4,000,000 above last year.

Although the figures were enthusiastically received here, they indicated that President Roosevelt's gold-buying move has been more in talk and on paper than in actual gold buying. Observers here pointed out, however, that the gold would have been purchased had it been offered. The fact seems to be that there was little additional gold available for rapid production when the new policy went into effect. This was especially true in the State of Colorado where the gold deposited with the mint actually fell below the 1931 mark, in spite of the higher price.

The Homestake Mine in South Dakota continued to be the heaviest depositor with the Denver mint, contributing about half of the total receipts.

*Decries Uncertainty*

The Christian Science Monitor

**Irving T. Bush**

Chairman of the Bush Terminal Company, New York.

## Nation Is Ready To Move Forward, Says Irving Bush

By Irving T. Bush

"Business is undoubtedly better than it was six months ago, although we have suffered recently from disappointment. The country is ready to go ahead if we can get rid of uncertainty.

"The American people are resourceful and courageous. They can face almost any known certainty. They are entitled to know what to expect, but so long as a definite money policy is not announced, uncertainty will prevail. It may not be important whether the dollar represents 50 cents of gold, or a larger amount, but it is vital that business men know what its content is to be.

"It is easy to criticize and sometimes necessary. President Roosevelt faces grave problems, and deserves help and sympathy. He aims to increase employment. This can only be brought about by increased sales and buyers will not buy, except from hand-to-mouth, until they know the value of the dollar in buying power. Uncertainty in this respect defeats the purpose for which he aims.

"The most constructive step so far taken has been the too-long-delayed program to make liquid frozen bank deposits. So long as it is frozen, they cannot spend it. If the money of the people is made available, they will spend it and business will improve."

## Marked Increase In Strike Losses Since Last April

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Current strikes in industry are causing the highest loss of man-days since 1927, the first year for which these statistics are available, reports the American Economic Institute, New York City, which issues a warning against the growing labor unrest which is sweeping over the country.

Citing the official figures of the United States Department of Labor which show that loss of man-days has increased from 535,039 in April to 3,826,835 in September, the institute points out that unless this rate of increase in strike losses is checked the situation may become critical in a few months.

In 1929 the total loss of man-days from industrial disputes amounted to 9,975,213, thus the current monthly rate of loss of man-days (as calculated on September) is more than four times the rate of 1929. "However, the rate of loss is swinging sharply upward, and when the statistics for the last quarter of the year are compiled, the rate may be much higher."

The following figures showing the rapid increase this year in the loss of man-days from industrial disputes are cited:

| Month | No. of Man-Days Lost |
|---|---|
| January | 240,912 |
| February | 109,860 |
| March | 445,771 |
| April | 535,039 |
| May | 603,723 |
| June | 504,362 |
| July | 1,404,850 |
| August | 1,730,634 |
| September | 3,826,835 |

## Lumber Production Quota Is Increased

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 3—With an eye to the necessity of keeping men employed, the National Control Committee of the NRA lumber code, in session in Portland for more than a week, fixed the production quota for the first three months of 1934 at 5,077,000,000 board feet. This represents an increase of almost 3,000,000,000 board feet over the total consumption in the first quarter of 1933 and an increase of almost 1,000,000 over the quota for the last quarter of 1933.

The production quota is far in excess of the estimated consumption for the first quarter of the new year, set at 4,081,000,000 by the timber conservation board of the Department of Commerce.

The total for softwoods is 4,056,000,000 board feet, and the total for hardwoods is 1,021,000,000 board feet.

## FCA Lends Farmers At Rate of $5,000,000 Daily

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—In a review of its efforts to save farm ownership for the farmer, the Farm Credit Administration has given figures to show that 1933 mortgage loans will total approximately $215,000,000.

William I. Myers, governor of the administration, wrote Representative Vinson (Ga.) that "we are now lending at the rate of much more than $1,000,000,000 a year."

"In other words," he said, "loans are now being closed amounting to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 daily."

## New Council Now Formed to Foster Trade With Japan

### Executive Committee to Consider Reciprocal Business Relations

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The formation of an American-Japanese Trade Council was announced today by the National Foreign Trade Council, constituting a "fitting culmination at the end of a year replete with important developments in our foreign commerce." Six members of the National Foreign Trade Council together with six representatives of the Japanese business interests will make up an Executive Committee to consider all problems of reciprocal trade relationships.

"It has come to be realized," the announcement says, "that our trade with the Orient, and especially with Japan, is one of the most important features of our foreign commerce." A record of recent years is given as follows:

**United States Trade With Japan**

(In thousands of dollars)

| | Exports | Imports |
|---|---|---|
| †Average 1910-1914 | $44,223 | $84,905 |
| †Average 1915-1919 | 168,104 | 208,718 |
| Calendar year 1926 | 260,754 | 400,693 |
| Calendar year 1928 | 288,158 | 384,450 |
| Calendar year 1930 | 164,570 | 279,040 |
| Calendar year 1931 | 155,715 | 206,349 |
| Calendar year 1932 | 134,545 | 134,017 |
| 9 mos. ended Sept., 1933 | 91,295 | 91,886 |

†Fiscal period.

This council is headquarters for the American Asiatic Association and the recently formed Committee on Commerce with China, all of whose aims are directed toward forming and maintaining trade relationship with the Orient.

## Gasoline Tax Cut To Save Taxpayers $75,000,000 a Year

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Reduction of the federal gasoline tax rate to one cent a gallon by elimination of the one-half cent effective since last July 1 presages a saving to taxpayers of $75,000,000 in the new year, it is estimated by the American Petroleum Institute, which states that it marks the first time in the history of gasoline taxation that a year has opened with a decrease in tax rates.

The total cost of the federal tax for the year is said to be above $200,000,000. This cost further was increased by the collection by the states of nearly $500,000,000 in gasoline taxes and collection by counties and municipalities of an estimated $10,000,000 more in local gasoline tax revenues.

"The federal gasoline tax of one cent per gallon is scheduled to end June 30, 1934, unless reenacted," the institute adds. "The House Committee on Ways and Means already has been asked to end the tax on that date, and recommendations to that end have been made by the Senate Finance Committee.

"At the time the federal gasoline tax was imposed, Senate and House committees admitted that it was an injustice, but said that, lacking other sources of taxation, they had no recourse. Since that time the repeal of prohibition has provided new tax sources, and the elimination of the federal one-half-cent tax was a direct result of repeal."

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# Virginia Ellis Beats Another Seeded Player

## Eliminates Mrs. Wightman After Trailing in Bay State Squash

For the second day in a row, Virginia Ellis of Brookline has defeated a seeded player in the Massachusetts state women's squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston. This morning she won a close five-game battle from Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, seeded second and runnerup in the state tournament last year. Miss Ellis, who holds the Massachusetts lawn tennis championship, jumped into the lead by taking the first game at 15—12 on the so-called championship court. Mrs. Wightman, however, rallied and took the lead by winning the next two games at 15—12 and 15—10. After a rest period, Miss Ellis, playing her usual cool game, stuck to her guns and eked out victory with two 15—11 games. The match was brilliantly played and both players changed the pace frequently.

The No. 1 seeded player, Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, defending champion, advancing to the third round through a default, defeated Margaret Blake of Brookline in three straight games in her first competitive match of the tournament. Mrs. Howe was not extended and won at 15—5, 15—11, 15—5.

Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, seeded No. 4, required four games to get by Mrs. Dudley Merrill, but in doing so took a love game. The score of this second-round match was 15—10, 6—15, 15—0, 15—10.

Helen Morton, Boston, third seeded, defeated Mary Eleanor Abbott of Cambridge in the second round, losing only 11 points, while Mrs. Donald Holbrook of Newton, No. 6 in the seeded list, downed Peggy Howe of Brookline in the same round at 15—2, 15—5, 15—6.

According to present plans the semifinal-round matches will be played at 11 o'clock Friday morning and the final at 12 o'clock Saturday.

The summary:

**Massachusetts Women's Squash Racquets Championship**

**First Round**

Mary Eleanor Abbott, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Richard W. Coues, Cambridge, 15—7, 15—7, 15—3.

Priscilla Bartol, Boston, defeated Eleanor Gibson, Boston, 15—2, 15—5, 15—4.

**Second Round**

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, won from Mrs. J. S. Murphy, by default.

Helen Morton, Boston, defeated Mary Eleanor Abbott, Cambridge, 15—1, 15—7, 15—3.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Dudley Merrill, 15—10, 6—15, 15—0, 15—10.

Mrs. Donald Holbrook, Newton, defeated Peggy Howe, Brookline, 15—2, 15—5, 15—6.

**Third Round**

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, defeated Margaret Blake, Boston, 15—5, 15—11, 15—5.

Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, 15—12, 12—15, 20—15, 15—11, 15—11.

## Hershey Hockey Club Stops Crescent Team

**Eastern Amateur Hockey League**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 5 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| Atlantic City | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Bronx | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Hershey | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| New York Athletic Club | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Crescent A.-H. Club | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| St. Nicholas | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Hershey Hockey Club of Hershey, Penna., made its initial appearance in Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon, in the Eastern Amateur League series, and emerged victor over the team of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, by a score of 2 to 0.

The performance of the goal keepers of both teams stood out as some of the best amateur work ever seen in the Garden. Both Theodore Frazier, for Hershey, and Michael Adelson, for the New Moon outfit, were kept busy, as the powerful forwards of both teams bore down hard, but only two shots eluded Adelson, while Frazier had a perfect score.

## Mrs. Madeira Wins Opening Matches In Title Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 3—Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion, the defending champion, yesterday eliminated two opponents on the opening day of the Pennsylvania state women's squash racquets championship at the Merion Cricket Club. In the first round the champion defeated Mrs. Guy Brown, a clubmate, in three straight games, and then downed Anna Strobhar, youthful Holman School player, also in straight games.

Mrs. Jacob S. Disston Jr. of the Philadelphia Cricket Club advanced a round ahead of the field when she defeated Marion Wood of Merion in the second round and Barbara Strobhar of Holman in the third round. Mrs. Disston won her first match in straight games, but the Holman School player forced her to play five games in the third round, which were scored at 9—15, 6—15, 17—15, 16—6, 15—10.

Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia C. C. star, won a surprise victory over Phyllis Bowes of Cynwyd in the first round, 15—12, 15—13, 8—15, 16—17, 15—10, while Cecile Bowes won her second-round match from Helen Page of Merion, rather easily, 15—4, 15—3, 15—3. The summary:

**Pennsylvania State Women's Squash Racquets Championship—First Round**

Anne B. Townsend, Merion, defeated Mrs. Louis Bieler, Philadelphia Cricket, 17—18, 15—9, 14—17, 15—8, 15—9.

Anne Dyer, Wright School, defeated Cynthia Flannery, Merion, 15—5, 15—9, 15—3.

Constance Morton, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Doris Aitkin, Cynwyd, 15—10, 9—15, 16—18, 15—12, 15—8.

Betty Taussig, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Mrs. Boulton Earnshaw, Germantown, 17—14, 17—14, 15—12.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, defeated Mrs. Guy Brown, Merion, 15—4, 15—4, 15—2.

Anna Strobhar, Holman School, defeated Christine Hamilton, Merion, 15—5, 15—8, 7—15, 12—15, 15—8.

Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Phyllis Bowes, Cynwyd, 15—12, 15—13, 8—15, 16—17, 15—10.

**Second Round**

Barbara Strobhar, Holman School, defeated Gertrude Guernsey, Merion, 18—15, 16—6, 15—3.

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, defeated Helen Page, Merion, 15—4, 15—3, 15—3.

Anne Page, Merion, defeated Ruth Comery, Merion, 15—5, 15—12, 18—13.

Charlotte Darling, Germantown, defeated Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia Cricket, 19—9, 17—16, 4—15, 8—15, 15—12.

Natalie Peace, Huntingdon Valley, defeated Margaret Prizer, Philadelphia Country, 15—6, 15—10, 15—3.

Mildred Harding, Wright School, defeated Clara Hallinger, Huntingdon Valley, 7—15, 15—12, 15—8, 15—11.

Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country, defeated Julia Harding, Wright School, 15—11, 15—12, 15—9.

Muriel Pierpoint, Cynwyd, defeated Alice Tatnall, Germantown, 15—12, 15—7, 15—12.

Mrs. Jacob S. Disston Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Marion Wood, Merion, 15—10, 15—10, 15—5.

Edith Hahs, Germantown, defeated Ray Williams, Merwyn, 15—7, 15—8, 15—4.

Esther Daly, Merion, defeated Miss Janet Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket, 15—10, 15—5, 15—6.

Constance Morton, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Miss Taussig, 15—10, 18—14, 15—11.

Coralie Peale, Cynwyd, defeated Eleanor Colahan, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—15, 15—12, 15—1, 17—15, 15—8.

Mrs. Madeira defeated Anna Strobhar, 15—11, 15—7, 15—8.

**Third Round**

Mrs. Disston, defeated Barbara Strobhar, 9—15, 6—15, 17—15, 16—6, 10—10.

### Hollett to Be Loaned

TORONTO, Jan. 3 (Canadian Press)—Conn Smythe, manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, announced late yesterday that Bill Hollett, rookie defenseman, would be loaned to either the Detroit Red Wings or the Ottawa Senators.


BEHIND THE LINES OF THE

Waldorf

THEIR WORK IS IMPORTANT, BUT YOU

NEVER SEE THEM

• I am devoting this month and next to taking you "behind the lines at the Waldorf" and inviting you to see for yourself the innermost workings of a restaurant system, and *why* our food is so delicious, well cooked and inexpensive.

• To keep up the service to which you are entitled requires vast experience of highly trained men and women. Everything must go like clock-work, for Waldorf functions night and day, every day in the year.

• It is an intensely interesting story . . . or series of stories, I have to tell you about. I know you will enjoy it, and be better able to understand my unbounded enthusiasm for Waldorf.

• They work "behind the lines" . . . and it is very important work.

WEDNESDAY SPECIALS

FRIED SCALLOPS — Tartar Sauce, Cole Slaw, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter — 35c

SPANISH POT ROAST — New String Beans, Browned Potato, Rolls and Butter — 25c

Served from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. — Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART.

A. J. Currie

THERE ARE REASONS FOR WALDORF QUALITY


# Lead Keel for Vanderbilt Syndicate's Cup Candidate Will Be Laid This Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 3—The lead keel for the Vanderbilt syndicate candidate for America's Cup defense against T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour, will be molded in the next few days, and construction of the Class J sloop from designs by W. Starling Burgess, who planned the successful Enterprise of four years ago, will follow fast, according to officials of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, who threw open the building shed to newspaper men yesterday by authority of the owners. The mold inclosing its bank of sand has been fashioned under the direction of Mr. Burgess and by Friday will be ready for the hot metal. While the lead is cooling, many of the frames of the underbody of the boat will be bent, so that setting up will begin by the middle of the month.

The new boat will be of composite construction, plated with bronze from the keel to the water line, with the upper strakes of steel. She will be the first composite cup boat to be built since Defender was constructed in the same shop not quite 40 years ago.

In the meantime the keel of Frederick H. Prince's Weetmoe, which is hauled out in the same yard, will be removed and remolded under direction of her designer, Clinton H. Crane. It was refreshing to learn that Mr. Burgess and Mr. Crane have joined forces in America's Cup defense, and that the new boat will not only be a compromise in form between Enterprise and Weetmoe, but that two masts of duralumin will be built for the new boat and the Prince yacht in Baltimore from designs that will make them interchangeable. Four years ago the America's Cup Committee insisted that every candidate should have a spare mast. As none of them lost her stick during the campaign, the season ended with eight of these long spars stowed away.

It is understood that plans for changes in Yankee, the Boston designed and built aspirant of four years ago, have been completed, so that she will conform to the new rules, and that there are bright prospects for her competing with the new boat and Weetamoe for international honors. Whether Yankee will be manned wholly or in part by Corinthians has not been decided, but it is said that with an able amateur crew made up of young men who have had experience in sailing large boats at Marblehead and in Long Island Sound, a reduction of a foremast force from 25 to less than 10 men could be accomplished, although a professional skipper, with a couple of mates would still be necessary.

## Drastic Shake-Up Made In Detroit Red Wings

DETROIT, Jan. 3 (AP)—Drastic steps, in the nature of a general "shake-up," were taken last night by the Detroit Hockey Club in an effort to improve the showing of the Detroit Red Wings in the National Hockey League.

Manager Jack Adams, following a long conference with James Norris Sr. of Chicago, "club boss," announced that John Ross Roach, veteran Wing goalie, will be given "a rest" and that Wilfred Cude, brilliant young goalie of the Syracuse club of the International League, will be in the Detroit nets Thursday night when the New York Rangers come.

Adams also said Burton (Gamey) Lederman, Olympic manager, will be moved up to a defense post with the Wings and will play alongside Ebbie Goodfellow, Wing center, who has been moved back to the defense. Wilfred Starr, Olympic wing, will play Thursday night against the Rangers and Carson Cooper, veteran Olympic forward, will direct the Olympic club as coach to succeed Lederman. It also is understood that one Red Wing defense man will be sent down to the Olympics.

Roach had 14 goals scored against him in games recently against Ottawa and Toronto. Adams stressed the point, however, that Roach's enforced layoff was that and nothing more.

### Leaders British Association Football Standings

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

London, Jan. 2

**English League—First Division**

| | W | D | L | Goals F | Goals A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Arsenal | 14 | 5 | 3 | 41 | 20 | 34 |
| Derby County | 13 | 6 | 4 | 46 | 23 | 32 |
| Huddersfield Town | 11 | 8 | 4 | 52 | 35 | 30 |
| Tottenham Hotspur | 12 | 4 | 8 | 42 | 27 | 28 |

**Second Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grimsby Town | 16 | 0 | 7 | 59 | 32 | 32 |
| Preston North End | 11 | 5 | 7 | 43 | 31 | 27 |
| Bolton Wanderers | 13 | 1 | 9 | 45 | 34 | 27 |
| Brentford | 11 | 5 | 7 | 51 | 39 | 27 |

**Third Division—Northern Section**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chesterfield | 17 | 2 | 4 | 57 | 21 | 36 |
| Stockport | 13 | 4 | 4 | 51 | 25 | 30 |
| Walsall | 13 | 2 | 6 | 44 | 23 | 28 |
| Barnsley | 12 | 3 | 7 | 57 | 43 | 27 |

**Third Division—Southern Section**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queen's Pk Rangers | 13 | 4 | 4 | 41 | 21 | 30 |
| Norwich City | 13 | 4 | 5 | 49 | 30 | 30 |
| Coventry City | 11 | 7 | 4 | 56 | 30 | 29 |
| Charlton Athletic | 13 | 2 | 6 | 51 | 31 | 28 |

**Scottish League**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motherwell | 21 | 3 | 1 | 61 | 22 | 45 |
| Glasgow Rangers | 18 | 3 | 2 | 78 | 23 | 39 |
| Aberdeen | 13 | 5 | 6 | 59 | 32 | 31 |
| Heart of Midlothian | 11 | 8 | 5 | 58 | 32 | 30 |

### M. C. C. Holds Long Lead

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 3 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club eleven held a long lead over an Indian eleven as their match, started Saturday, progressed yesterday after postponement owing to racing here. Scores at the end of yesterday's play were: M. C. C., 331 and 279 for five declared; India eleven, 168 and 152 for one. Townsend, 69; Valentine, 74; Nichols, 79, and Verity, 91 not out, led the English batting, while Johnstone and Ward, with 69 and 77 not out, baffled the English bowling in the Indians' second innings.

### College Basketball Results

Baylor 43, East Texas T. 40.
Carthage 38, Iowa Wesleyan 37.
Centenary 20, DePauw 19.
Illinois Wesleyan 49, Arizona 44.
Iowa 42, South Dakota 32.
Iowa State 29, Drake 19.
Marquette 28, Wisconsin 26.
Michigan State 35, Mississippi C. 25.
Millikin 38, Eureka 27.
Nebraska Wesleyan 19, St. Joseph J. C. 14.
Niagara 33, LaSalle 28.
River Falls T. 30, S. D. State 25.
Santa Clara 28, California 15.
Southwestern 31, Central Okla. T. 25.
Stanford 34, St. Mary's 32.

### Chess Tie Still Unbroken

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Just when the Intercollegiate Chess League championship for 1933 will be decided is a question. Yesterday Harry Lobel '34 of Columbia and Morton Hamermesh '36 of the College of the City of New York met at the fourth board in the playoff match between the two colleges and the game resulted in a draw. This left the teams drawn for the championship for a second time. Arrangements will be made for them to meet at four boards later.

### Mrs. McEvoy to Defend Title

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—The women's second national amateur pocket-billiard tournament will be held here at the 131 South Wabash Avenue Recreation, the site of the recent world's professional tourney, Jan. 9 and 10. At that time Mrs. Gertrude Baker McEvoy of New York City, present national champion, will defend her title against the two sectional winners, Georgia Veatch of Chicago, western sectional champion, and Mrs. Irene Hummel of New York City, eastern sectional champion.

### Lawson Back to Toledo

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3 (AP)—Roxie Lawson, rookie pitcher who finished the 1933 season in the Detroit Tiger lineup, has been sent back to the Toledo Mud Hens, whence he came, officials of the Detroit Baseball Club announced yesterday. Lawson was brought here last summer. Lawson becomes the outright property of the Mud Hens. The Tiger management announced also that Hubby Walker, with several International League clubs, has been released on option to Montreal. He is a brother of Gerald Walker.

### Victoria Wins

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 3 (Canadian Press)—Victoria defeated South Australia by five wickets as their interstate cricket match concluded yesterday. Scores were: South Australia, 313 and 196; Victoria, 366 and 146 for five wickets. Bromley, 161, and Fonsford, 94, led Victoria's batting, while Longergan put on 100 for South Australia.

# Capable Center Needed by Coach At Oregon State

## Prospects Bright, However, With Four Regulars Back on Squad

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 3—Success of the 1934 Oregon State basketball team depends largely on greater all-around scoring power of each player and the ability of an inexperienced newcomer to step into the center position left vacant by graduation of Edward C. Lewis, all-American center last year. With Lewis controlling the tip-off and scoring nearly one-third of the points, the 1933 Orange quintet won the Pacific Coast Conference basketball championship.

Although six lettermen from the championship squad are back this winter, not a single experienced player with height necessary for the center duties is available. Wilbur Kidder '36 and Clifford Folen '36 are the leading candidates but lack Conference experience.

Four of the lettermen, Forrest O'Connell '34, forward; George H. Hibbard '35, forward; William F. MacDonald '34, guard, and Carl Lenchitsky '34, guard, were regulars during the championship drive last year. Other award winners back are Merle F. Taylor '35, forward, and Fred W. Hill '35, guard.

Most of the scoring plays this year will be built around O'Connell and Hibbard, both of whom are fine shots. O'Connell, who is captain this year, probably is the fastest player in the Northern Division and was one of the 10 leading scorers last year.

In pre-Conference games, Hibbard was the most improved player on the team and one of the leading scorers. With the added point-making threat this year, Hibbard should be one of the best forwards in the Northern Division, as he was outstanding defensively last season.

Taylor, who is the smallest man on the Orange squad, more than likely will be understudy to Captain O'Connell. Wallace Palmberg '36, sensational freshman last year, lacks only experience to gain a first-string position.

Kidder apparently will get first call at the center position over Folen, who is 6 feet 6½ inches tall. Although Kidder is two inches shorter, he is a fine jumper and, despite spotty playing, can be depended on to make several points a game. While Kidder is playing center, Folen often is in the line-up as a guard, where his great height is valuable under the backboard.

A. T. Gill, Orange mentor, has a pair of the most dependable guards in the Conference in MacDonald and Lenchitsky. They have seen two years of Conference play and are rugged enough to stand the pace during the full 40 minutes. Hill, who was understudy to Lewis at center last year, was shifted to guard this year by Coach Gill to give height to the Orange lineup. Robert Bergstrom '36 and Edwin Greider '36, both guard candidates, have been waging a nip and tuck battle for tenth position on the Orange equad.

With a faster but somewhat shorter squad of players this year, Coach Gill plans to make several changes in his system. On defense the Orangemen will continue to use the position defense which brought Oregon State the Conference title last year even though every other team had a higher scoring average. Fast breaking on surprise plays and more rapid handling of the ball will feature the Orange offense. The Conference schedule follows:

Jan. 5 and 6—Washington State at Corvallis; 13—Oregon at Eugene; 19—Oregon at Corvallis; 23 and 24—Idaho at Moscow; 26 and 27—Washington State at Pullman.

Feb. 2 and 3—Washington at Corvallis; 12 and 13—Idaho at Corvallis; 16 and 17—Washington at Seattle.

March 2—Oregon at Eugene; 3—Oregon at Corvallis.

## Sporting Around the Hub

THE annual meeting of the Longwood Cricket Club, usually held the third Monday in January, has been postponed one week in order to avoid a conflict with the professional tennis matches at the Boston Garden on Monday, Jan. 15. The professional troupe, which includes Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Vincent Richards and Bruce Barnes, plans visits to 16 cities, opening Jan. 10 in New York and closing Feb. 16 in Baltimore. Stops will be made in Philadelphia Jan. 12, Boston Jan. 15, Providence Jan. 16, Cleveland Jan. 18, Chicago Jan. 20, Denver Jan. 23, San Francisco Jan. 26, Oakland Jan. 27, Los Angeles Jan. 29, Pasadena Jan. 30, Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 7, St. Louis Feb. 9, Indianapolis Feb. 11, Louisville Feb. 14, and Baltimore Feb. 16.

♦ ♦ ♦

Eddie Collins returned to his office in Fenway Park yesterday after a holiday vacation at his home in Philadelphia. Needless to say, he is still jubilant over Columbia's triumph in the Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena, for it was at Columbia that the Red Sox general manager started on his brilliant athletic career.

♦ ♦ ♦

Incidentally, Collins said yesterday that the Red Sox exhibition schedule for the spring training period is almost complete and will be announced in full within the next few days. Once the Sox open their schedule in the South, they will not have a single open date, weather permitting. Three games are booked with minor league clubs and one with a college nine. The remaining opposition will come from major-league teams.

♦ ♦ ♦

Although Collins didn't say so, we imagine that all major-league clubs were anxious to schedule a spring game or two with the rebuilt Red Sox. New ownership and management, together with a host of new playing material, have changed the Red Sox from a cellar outfit into one of the most colorful in the American League. They should be a good gate attraction all through the South and East.

♦ ♦ ♦

Art Lane, a member of a famous Arlington athletic family and retiring captain of the undefeated and untied Princeton football team, will be tendered a banquet at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge on Thursday, Jan. 18. Lane went through Arlington High School and Phillips Exeter Academy, being a leading athlete in both schools. This last season he was one of the outstanding tackles in the East and is now a prominent member of the Tiger hockey team.

♦ ♦ ♦

The recent trip taken to the Pacific Coast by the Salem High School football team, although unsuccessful from a gridiron standpoint, was conducted on a paying basis, it was revealed yesterday by one of the authorities who accompanied the boys to the coast. Mayor Bates of Salem, who was in charge of the trip, was surprised to hear of the report that he said added contributions would be needed to finish paying the expenses. The Mayor stated that before he left he had return tickets in his pocket and extra money available. He also voiced approval of such a trip and predicted that it would not be the last for a Salem team.

♦ ♦ ♦

No doubt the appointment of Jimmy Wilson as manager of the Phillies came as good news to local baseball followers. Wilson, although not colorful, has always been solid in the hearts of Boston fans because of his aggressiveness and hard work behind the plate in games at Braves Field. The veteran receiver, if given the proper backing from the Phillie management, should make good as a field general. He is respected wherever he is known.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston Dinghy Club held its second annual meeting yesterday at the Rowe's Wharf station of the Boston Yacht Club, and elected Morgan H. Harris of Chestnut Hill and Marblehead, as commodore. Other officers chosen were Lawrence H. H. Johnson Jr., vice-commodore; Chandler Hovey Jr., rear commodore; Randall Burrell, treasurer, and William U. Swan, secretary.

♦ ♦ ♦

Horatio Alger type books always told of the thrilling rise of some fictitious character from obscurity to fame and fortune; but Bill Shaver, erstwhile Can-Am referee and until recently no less than president of the California Hockey League, has abandoned his presidency to return to officiating. Shaver could not resist the lure of eastern hockey even though his part calls for slight return financially and heaping abuse verbally from players and fans alike.

♦ ♦ ♦

Frank (Red) Synnott is one of the best known and best liked characters connected with Boston hockey history. His playing days were when amateur hockey was at its height here, and he always provided thrills and color when in action. Then he turned to amateur refereeing and later graduated to professional. Although his trial in the major league was brief and hardly sufficient, he has worked steadily in the Canadian-American. Right now, with hockey in full swing, the veteran who always gives his best, seems to have been forgotten on assignments, and no public reason has been forthcoming. Synnott is a competent workman, and if sufficiently backed by league officials, will compare favorably in anybody's hockey league.

# Champions Now Second in Race To Retain Title

## Rangers Defeat Canadiens, 3-2, as Maroons Stop Boston Bruins, 1-0

**National Hockey League**
**United States Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 10 | 4 | 7 | 34 | 27 | 24 |
| Rangers | 8 | 5 | 6 | 33 | 30 | 21 |
| Detroit | 9 | 2 | 8 | 41 | 51 | 20 |
| Boston | 9 | 2 | 9 | 43 | 44 | 20 |

**Canadian Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 14 | 3 | 3 | 74 | 30 | 31 |
| Canadiens | 8 | 3 | 10 | 38 | 41 | 19 |
| Ottawa | 6 | 4 | 10 | 43 | 42 | 16 |
| Montreal | 5 | 5 | 9 | 28 | 48 | 15 |
| Americans | 4 | 4 | 11 | 40 | 61 | 12 |

**Results Jan. 2**

Montreal 1, Boston 0.
N. Y. Rangers 3, Canadiens 2.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—New York Rangers climbed into second place in the American section of National Hockey League last night by defeating Montreal Canadiens, 3 to 2, in a well-fought game. Cecil Dillon and Butch Keeling were the outstanding stars for the winners, working well together.

Rangers were the chief attackers from the start and halfway through the first session Dillon scored. They continued the offensive, but Chabot stopped other tries. Ranger five-man attacks failed, but near the finish of the second session, Keeling took a pass from Earl Seibert and scored. Canadiens attacked more in this session, but failed to score.

Canadiens broke loose beginning the final period and Joliat scored in a scramble about the Ranger goal. But Morenz had to retire from play. Later Lepine's try was disallowed as kicked in. Then Keeling scored on Dillon's pass with the old second string on the ice. Riley scored a goal in the last few seconds, but there was no chance to overtake Rangers. The summary:

| N. Y. Rangers | | Canadiens |
|---|---|---|
| F. Cook, Boucher | Murdoch, Ripley, W. Cook, Johnson | Keeling, Heller, lw; Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin; c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley, Mondou; Dillon, Heller, Osmundson, rw; Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou |
| Ward, Seibert, Frew, Wentworth, Kerr, | Robinson, Brennan, Brydson, Mantha, Portland, Bourgault; rw, Beattie, Siebert, Gracie, Barry; Mackenzie, Trottier, ld; Graham, rd; A. Smith, Smillie, Oliver, Beattie; g, Thompson | |
| Aitkenhead, | g | Chabot |

Score—Rangers 3, Canadiens 2. Goals—Keeling 2, Dillon for Rangers; Joliat, Riley for Canadiens. Assists—Seibert, Dillon for Rangers; S. Mantha, Mondou, Burke for Canadiens. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Montreal Maroons were outplayed practically all the way in their National Hockey League game with the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden last night, yet they won by a score of 1 to 0. The home team dropped into last place in the American group standing as a result. Bruins had countless opportunities to score, but were unsuccessful in capitalizing.

For two periods the Bruins so completely outplayed Maroons that the home goalie had only 14 saves to 24 for his Maroon rival. The first home team penalty came in the third period when Don Smillie, newest Boston recruit, was caught holding. Maroons immediately took the offensive and Dave Trottier rushed spectacularly the length of the ice to beat Thompson at 8m. 38s. Boston efforts to equalize were fruitless.

Maroon officials announced that Teddy Graham, defenseman, secured from Chicago for Lionel Conacher, has been traded to Detroit for Stew Adams. Boston announced that Myles Lane will return to the Bruin Cubs as player-manager and Peggy O'Neil, Cub center, will be taken up to the Bruins as a possible right winger. The summary:

| Montreal | | Boston |
|---|---|---|
| Northcott, R. Smith, Ward, Frew, Aitkenhead, | Trottier, Cain, Haynes, Kilrea, c; Stewart, Barry, Chapman, Robinson, Brydson, rw; lw, Beattie, Siebert, Gracie, Barry; Mackenzie, Trottier, ld; rd, Clapper, Hitchman, Smillie; Graham, rd; ld, A. Smith, Smillie, Oliver, Beattie; g, Thompson | Blinco, lw; rw, Lamb, Oliver, Galbraith; Haynes, Kilrea, c; c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley, Mondou; Dillon, Heller, Osmundson, rw; lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou; Brennan, F. Cook, ld; rd, S. Mantha, Portland, Bourgault; Carson, Burke; ld; g, Chabot |

Score—Montreal 1, Boston 0. Goal—Trottier for Montreal. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## Cuba Holds Reception For Government Leaders

HAVANA, Jan. 3 (AP)—At their first official reception, President Grau San Martin and members of his Cabinet greeted, Jan. 1, other Government leaders, accredited diplomats, almost all the foreign Consuls, and more than 500 persons who filed through the Presidential Palace.

The United States was represented only by two marine captains from the warship Wyoming. More than 200 officers of the Cuban Army and Navy attended.

CAMAGUEY, Cuba, Jan. 3 (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff of the Cuban Army, arrived by airplane yesterday from Santiago and announced that he expected to remain until today to confer with local military and civil authorities. The object of his trip aroused considerable speculation.

### Simmons Signs Contract

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Owner J. Louis Comiskey of the White Sox today announced that Al Simmons, star hitter and outfielder, had signed a two-year contract. No salary was mentioned, but it was estimated Simmons, who came to the White Sox last year from Philadelphia, would get $27,500 a season. Comiskey said every important White Sox player had signed for 1934.

## The Editor's Puzzle

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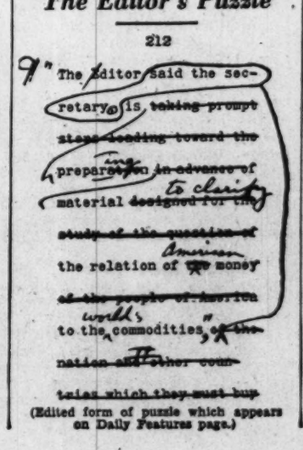


(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

# Farm Wheat Price of 85 Cents Hits $21.60 on Breakfast Table

## *Vast Gap Between Raw Material and Processed Product Indicated by a Few Mathematical Calculations on the Bushel Basis*

The price of wheat today is $21.60 a bushel; that is, for processed wheat. And is the farmer rejoicing? Not a bit. He still gets 85 cents a bushel.

Then what about the $21.60 price? Oh that! Why that is what the consumer pays. One may not have realized when he bought that last package of breakfast food that he was paying any such amount but here it is: Take four ounces of wheat at nine cents, multiply by four to get the price for a pound. Then multiply 36 cents by 60, which is legal weight for a bushel of wheat, and one finds he has paid at the rate of $21.60 a bushel for his cereal.

Now perhaps he never had gone into the mathematics of the thing just like that. But he may have felt that he was paying enough for cereals to pay off the mortgage on the farmer's old homestead. This might be one of the reasons why he has been wondering what all the farmers are shouting about. He might have been impatient, too. Mr. Farmer also has been impatient. He thinks the city folks are pretty selfish. There is a good chance that if he stopped to figure out this thing he would change his opinion.

**Wheat in Another Form**

Having determined the bushel cost of one form of wheat cereal one decides to look into the thing a little deeper. Take the next package on the shelf. It is wheat in another form—but it is still the same wheat that Mr. Farmer sold for 85 cents a bushel and paid the freight from his farm to Chicago.

This particular package, compared with the previous one, seems to be a real bargain. Here the buyer finds net contents of 12 ounces and before the clerk permits him to carry it home he must give him 12 cents. Computing this in the same manner as before he finds that he really is paying a great deal less. Only $9.60 a bushel. Well, perhaps it is a bargain, but it seems a long way from reasonable, especially since it is the kind that his family doesn't care for.

One begins wondering about the other processed cereals. He suddenly recalls that he buys a great many packages of processed corn. Junior and Ann like huge bowls full and the little neighbor children are often treated to stacks of it. What, he asks himself, is he paying for?

Taking down a package off the shelf, a generous looking package, too, he carefully reads the label. Ah, here it is! Net contents eight ounces. At this point a stray thought enters. Why not state one-half pound? Perhaps a little sales psychology. Eight ounces sounds like a lot more than half a pound. Banishing this random thought for the exactness of mathematics he looks at the price tag and learns that he is paying nine cents for this particular package.

**Cheeks the Figures**

Checking this with some figures he has in a little book, he notes that a legal bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds. It does not take him long to discover that he has been heaping up the children's bowls with $10.08 corn, for which Mr. Farmer receives 50 cents.

Here another random thought intrudes itself. Perhaps it would be a good idea to get a cow and feed her the 50 cent corn. Then give the milk, together with the by-products, cream, butter, and cheese, to the children. He finds it necessary to hurriedly dismiss this thought, however. The cow would be rather in the way in his kitchenette.

So he tries again. How about oats? He recalls seeing the quotations in the morning paper. Mr. Farmer is getting 35 cents a bushel for his oats. What is he paying? Here is a package of his favorite oats breakfast food. On the bottom of the label he finds this: "Weight 1¼ pounds (20 oz.) Net." The price is eight cents. Quick figuring reveals that with a bushel of oats weighing 32 pounds he is paying only $2.04 a bushel. That is a great deal cheaper, of course. But even at that it is a boost of 575 per cent over the price of raw material.

Up to now he had always thought that references to the problem of distribution referred to trucks, long haul, short haul, big salaries to officials of railroads, operating deficits, and things like that. Now he begins to get a glimpse of the real problem of distribution.

## Pittsburgh Mayor Opens Office in City Hall Lobby

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3 (AP)—Mr. William N. McNair began work as the new Democratic Mayor yesterday by establishing himself in the lobby of the City-County Building, where the more humble citizens can find him. He wore his hat.

Disdaining the sumptuous Mayor's office, the youthful-appearing man who became Pittsburgh's first Democratic chief executive in 27 years, sat behind a plain table in the hallway and put two chairs beside him for visitors. Greeting everyone who approached, the Mayor was in excellent humor and parried most questions with facetious remarks.


Restaurants

BOSTON

Watton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of acceptant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The Friendly Doorway
quality Service
—unusually good food—low prices.
BERENICE FRANÇOIS
OPPOSITE BUILDING 2 — ON PALMOUTH

Window Box Cafe
193A MASS. AVE.
Opp. New Publishing House
LUNCHEON . . 25c—50c
DINNER . . . . . 35c—75c

Cobb's Coffee House
High Grade Sandwiches and Special Luncheons
32 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

CAFE MINERVA
Opposite The Mother Church
Luncheons 40c
Dinners 60c, 75c, $1.00
Cafeteria Connected

THE STEAK STIX Sandwich Shop
160 MASS. AVENUE
Offers Unique and Appetizing Sandwiches
Sirloin Steak Broiled on a Stick
Served Between Hot Buttered Roll

TEANECK, N. J.

Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheon — Luncheon
Special Parties Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
Closed Mondays — Dinner
E. May Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA, ENG.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA, ENG.

F. JAMES
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
WATCH and CLOCK
REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
2a ALBERT ROAD
SOUTHSEA Phone 4867

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y Evs. 8:30. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30. Extra Matinee

## NEW JERSEY

### ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
*The Square Deal Store*
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Gunning Accessories
Paints—Cutlery

### BLOOMFIELD

Established 1876
Heckel's Centre Market
HOME OF GOOD MARKETING
40 BROAD ST. Tel. Bloomfield 2-{0770 0771 0772
THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MARKET IN TOWN

### COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
*FURRIER*
Cold Storage
Tailoring Dry Cleaning
Coll 485 713 HADDON AVE.

### EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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160 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Orange 3-0470
9-11 A. M. Daily

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
and ANTIQUE SHOP
Lunch 35c-50c Dinner 55c-75c
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, 75c, 85c, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6169

LANG COMPANY
*For over 30 years.*
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

Scientific Brake Service
All brakes adjusted and relined
Automotive Repairs Batteries
*A complete stock of Hydraulic Brakes*
MODERN EQUIPMENT
CALL ORANGE 5-3495
Ask for Mr. Couto

C. A. LUND
*JEWELER*
We buy old gold
Open 9-6—Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE. *Near Harrison St.*

ORIENTAL GULIAN, INC. BROADLOOM
—RUGS—
Cleaning and Repairing
263 Central Ave., Building Corner So. Munn Avenue
Or. 3-8658

Little Town Shop, INC.
After Christmas Sale of
NEGLIGEES and HAND BAGS
During the month of January.
24 NO. HARRISON ST. Or. 3-4010

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

### ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
Holiday Fruit Cake 60c. lb.
318 Morris Ave. El. 2-1432

*Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science*

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto (Fifth Church): Hollywood Theater, Yonge Street at St. Clair Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 7. Radiocast Station CRCT, 960 kilocycles.

**United States**

**Connecticut**

Stamford: Burdick Junior High School, 44 Forest Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

**Florida**

Daytona Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Jacksonville: Temple Theater, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 7. Radiocast Station WJAX, 900 kilocycles.

**Georgia**

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Thomasville: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

**Massachusetts**

Arlington (auspices First Church, Cambridge): Arlington Town Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 11.

**New Jersey**

Englewood: Englewood High School Auditorium, Engle Street near Palisade Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

Union City: Union Hill High School Auditorium, Thirty-eighth Street and Hudson Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 7.

**New York**

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 8.

New Rochelle: Church Edifice, 19 Locust Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

St. Albans: Church Edifice, Mexico Street and Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

**Pennsylvania**

Beaver Falls: Granada Theater, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

West Chester: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

**Virginia**

Charlottesville: The Paramount Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 7.

### Hugo Stinnes Corporation

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Hugo Stinnes Corporation has announced to its noteholders that there have been deposited with the paying agents funds sufficient to pay $20 on each coupon due Jan. 1 on the notes due in 1936.

## NEW JERSEY

### ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

### HACKENSACK

The Shirlbee Shops
*Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits*
216-216½-218 Main St.

### HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th St. and Washington St. Hoboken
*SOUND PRINCIPLES COURTEOUS SERVICE*
Open an account with us.

### JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MISS SCHAEFER'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
662 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9145
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

*Let* GOODMAN'S
*Clean your Rugs and Carpets*
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

*Buy Here With Confidence*
*AUTHORIZED DEALERS*
DE SOTO · FRANKLIN · PLYMOUTH
Good Used Cars
High-Class Service Station
HOONAN MOTORS Inc.
667 MONTGOMERY STREET

### MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

Freytag and Anderson INC
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair, N. J. Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922
*FLORISTS*

BENNINGTON MARKET
High-Grade Meats, Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
28 SOUTH FULLERTON AVENUE
Phone Montclair 2-4810

HENKE'S, Inc.
*Jewellers*
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now Located at
418 Bloomfield Ave.
Massman Building

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
*A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years*
Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS ON SALE
*During January*
499 Bloomfield Ave., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-5894

ELISE POWELL
MARINELLO GRADUTE
Latest Hair Styling. All branches of Beauty culture. Nine years in Montclair.
Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service
26 Church St. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

NATIONAL MARKETS
*Quality Meats—Poultry—Fish*
*Vegetables and Groceries*
331 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0735
233 HOLLYWOOD AVE., HILLSIDE, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
*GUILD OPTICIANS*
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Fuel for the Home
*A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE*
R. H. SEE COAL CO.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019
COAL FUEL OIL WOOD

### NEWARK

ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
925 Broad Street Newark, N. J.
You'll remember the day you bought a pair . . . and give everlasting praise to the gentle support . . . the perfect fit . . . the sensible heels . . .

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

## NEW JERSEY

### NEWARK (Continued)

CRESCENT LAUNDRY
*"WE DESIRE TO SERVE"*
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
*"OF THE BETTER SORT"*
HUmboldt 3-7200

Your Radio Deserves
THE BEST RADIO SERVICE
Free Inspection
Supreme Radio Service
WM. M. BAUCHELLE
Tel. ORange 3-3527
256 So. Burnet, East Orange, N. J.

INSURANCE
A. C. BERTHOLON
181 ALEXANDER AVENUE
NU 2-0952 NUTLEY, N. J.

Modern Garage & Utilities, Inc.
*Auto Storage, Servicing and Repairs*
24-HOUR SERVICE
We also carry a line of Auto Supplies, Tires and Accessories
690 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. HU. 3-9603
*Come in and let's get acquainted*

### ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
*Cleaners and Dyers*
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

THE ELY PRESS
CHAS. H. ELY, Prop.
Printing and Publishing
18 So. Day Street OR 3-5861

SCHMIDT'S
STATIONERY—BOOKS
TOYS—GAMES
350 Main Street

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
*DEPARTMENT STORE*
Daily deliveries throughout Essex Co.
230 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2243
*"The House of Complete Satisfaction"*

### WEST ORANGE

General Insurance
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 5-6304

### PATERSON

*"Say It with Flowers"*
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

*Central Jersey's Greatest Store*
TEPPER BROS
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
*Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need*
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

F. A. KIRCH CO.
Agents—Best Paints Sold
*B. P. S.*
Russell Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seed
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, SUPPLIES
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
112 CHURCH ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-5869
*Distinction and Refinement are Characteristic of our work.*
Permanent Waves $5.00, $6.00, $7.00; Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave $1.00; Marcel Wave 75 cents, with Shampoo $1.50; Manicure 50 cents.
*Parking space always available.*

OLIVE A. BROWNELL
*Complete Beauty Service*
Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING FACIALS
138 E. 6TH ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-0618
*APPOINTMENT ONLY*

GEO. O. STEVENS
HEATING OILS
COAL COKE
Telephone Plfd. 6-0642
747 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

*SWAIN'S ART STORE*
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits Expertly Repaired
*Select your personal Christmas Cards now*
317 W. FRONT ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-1707

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
*Florist*
Bonded Member F.T.D. Asso.
401 Watchung Ave. Tel. 6-4263

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

*Everything for the Well-Dressed Man*
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 MT. VERNON STREET HACK. 3782

FARRAR
French Cleaners and Dyers
*We call for and deliver anywhere in Bergen County.*
122 Palisade Ave. Bogota Hack 2-1452

*"KNOWN FOR SERVICE"*
FRED BILLER
AUTHORIZED WILLARD PRODUCTS
100% GULF PRODUCTS
Visit us at our new location
57 RAILROAD AVENUE Hack. 2-8501

## NEW JERSEY

### RIDGEFIELD PARK (Continued)

The Finest Selection of Fall Dresses Can Be Seen at
Park Sample Dress House
236 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-7187

### RIDGEWOOD

Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, Propr.
*Next to Municipal Building*
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
*CASH GROCER*
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
*Visit our store. Compare our prices.*

BELANUS COAL
Local Distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call R. 6-5040
11 PROSPECT ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

### RUTHERFORD

HEGER SERVICE
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
SERVING BERGEN COUNTY
RUTH. 2-5430

### WESTFIELD

ANDREW KRUP
*Merchant Tailor and Furrier*
*Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing*
REPAIRING
*We Call For and Deliver.*
227 East Broad St. Phone Westfield 2-3881

BIVONA BROS.
108-10 WEST BROAD STREET
*CHOICE SEA FOOD*
All orders attended promptly.
QUICK DELIVERY
Tel. Westfield 3042-3
Branch Store Plainfield, 308 Richmond St
Telephone 2368

*If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try*
THE ECONOMY DRY GOODS STORE
*"The Store for Everybody"*
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-3618

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials
GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard,
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

KLINGERS MARKET
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
*HEINZ*
57 VARIETIES
SOLD BY THE ABOVE PHONES 2640—2641

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

JANUARY CLEARANCES
Now in Progress
For the entire month throughout the store you will find exceptionally fine reductions of quality and seasonable merchandise.
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
*The Store of Famous Shoes*
19 SOUTH 7TH ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
*A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store*

Appel JEWELER
New York Floral Co.
Opens one of the finest establishments of its kind in the State at
906-912 Hamilton Street
*Let It Be Your Florist*

### BETHLEHEM

NORMA'S
*Hairdressing*
988 Tel. 14 W. Broad St.

EMMA LEE BEAUTY SHOPPE
36 E. BROAD ST. Phone 4417

*Our January Sales Will Save You Money*
BUSH & BULL CORP.
BETHLEHEM EASTON

## PENNSYLVANIA

### BETHLEHEM (Continued)

JOHN J. SHONK
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
96 WEST BROAD STREET

Hess Auto Supply Co.
*Gasoline, Oil and Service*
*Goodyear Tires, Willard Batteries*
617 Main Street 589 Tel.

Cabinet repair work of all kinds. Complete refinishing department for furniture or pianos, etc.
GOODENOUGH'S
TEL. 812

Florence Corset Shop
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
*and* LINGERIE
502 MAIN STREET Tel. 2754-J

F. E. WEINLAND
*HARDWARE*
*GLASS, PAINTS, SPORTING GOODS*
*HOUSE FURNISHINGS*
BROAD and MAIN STREET
PHONE 748 WE DELIVER

### CHESTER

Personality Permanents
*A complete beauty service for particular women.*
CLARA FITZ SIMONS
27 East 4th St. Chester 6713

FERRY BROS.
*Expert Shoe Repairing*
*By* REAL
SHO EMAKERS!
YMCA BLDG. 7TH and EDGMONT

### ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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827 WEST 10TH STREET

Closing Out Fall and Winter Merchandise
Drastic Reductions
DRESSES from $5.00 up
COATS from $17.00 up
Frost and Lacey

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
*ERIE DEPARTMENT STORE*
Women's and Misses' Formal Frocks, Special $16.50

B. F. Sieger
*The Only Jeweler on the Pike*
We Carry a Fine Line of
Clocks and Watches
REPAIRING
14TH and TURNPIKE STREETS

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE
11TH AND PEACH STREETS Tel. 51-267

### HARRISBURG

CARA NOME TOILET GOODS
AT THE
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND AT STATE

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

Stromberg-Carlson
Radios on Sale at
J. H. TROUPS
18 SO. MARKET SQUARE

M. LEE GOLDSMITH
*Furniture—Interior Decoration and Gifts*
6-6½ NORTH MARKET SQUARE

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
*Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners*
Dry Cleaning by the Zorie System

### PHILADELPHIA

PRINTING
Church and Commercial Printing
ROB'T A. KINSLOE
44 N. 4th St., Philadelphia Tel.: Market 2919

### PHILADELPHIA—Chestnut Hill

PHILOMELA Hairdressing
Under direct supervision of
MADAM FLORÉ
Specialist in
Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
*Complete Beauty Service*
277 W. Mt. Pleasant Ave. at Lincoln Drive
220 South 16th Street, Philadelphia
Chestnut Hill 3770 Kingsley 9981

MRS. CHARLES J. WISTER & Co.
5 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
EVENING and DINNER DRESSES
SPORTS CLOTHES
SWEATERS

### PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795
*Member F. T. D.*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### PITTSBURGH

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7 BELLEVUE PITTSBURG PA.
Phone Wellington 1014

MABEL O. COWAN
901 May Building
Pittsburgh, Pa. ATlantic 7472
Glove Repairing and Cleaning
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
*Something a little different.*

### PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
507 LINCOLN AVE. Linden 3149
Bellevue, Pa.

### READING

B. & J. SAYLOR
*"The Market for Good Things to Eat"*
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

"Always Reliable"
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST. READING, PA.
*Good Clothes—Good Service*

Walter Pugh
*Violin Instructions*
228 Jameson Place Phone 37843

*There Is No Substitute for Quality*
KARMELKORN
Home made Candies and Nuts
7 NORTH 6TH STREET

Weiler's FLOWERS
STORE: 429 Washington Street Phone 6486
GREENHOUSES: Wyomissing

*MOBILGAS, MOBILOIL*
Blue Seal Stations
*U. S. TIRES*
READING, PA.

DISTINCTIVE SERVICE
"THE ONLY"
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
PRESSING . . . REPAIRING . . . ALTERING
308 North Fifth Street Phone 4-8393

Beauty Craft Salon
Florence Miller
Every Beauty Service
17 North Fifth Street Phone 37430

*Nunn Bush Shoes*
BOB DULANEY
*Men's Clothier and Furnisher*
633 PENN STREET
*Manhattan Shirts*

*For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the*
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
*(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)*

### SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
*Always Busy*
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
*Artistic Table Decorations*
618 SPRUCE, 329 JEFFERSON

### SEWICKLEY

Select Fruit Market
*Featuring New Delicatessen Department in Newly Remodeled Store*
510 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 1900

*"My, It's GOOD when it comes from*
K-L-E-I-N-D-I-E-N-S-T'S HOME BAKERY
436 BEAVER ST. Tel Sewickley 551

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
Sewickley *"It's Hegner's If it's Hardware"* Pennsylvania
HARDWARE
HOUSEHOLD & ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

Colonial Flower Shop
*"At Your Service"*
417 BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 545 and 546

Myers Sandwich Shop
*Special Luncheons and Dinners Served*
"HEINZ" Products and "MONARCH" Canned Fruits served.
"CANADA DRY" "POSTUM"
"DAGGETTS CANDIES"

ROGER & GALLET Toilet Soap
KNAPP'S Sewickley
BROADWAY PHARMACY
CORAOPOLIS

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### SEWICKLEY (Continued)

Cylinder Reboring Welding
Machine Work
Max Feltwell Auto Shop
*General Repairs*
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*Cleaning of*
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Nu Bone Corset
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Carefully Fitted to Your Measurements
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Teacher of Piano, Organ
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COAT or DRESS
DURING OUR ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
*Prices greatly reduced from their original selling price!*
STILLMAN'S, York, Penna.

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

### APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., Jackson Heights, Queens—(Garden Co-op.) Furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths with showers, 4 exposures, fireplace, steam, elevator, newly decorated, restricted; 30 minutes 42nd St. Piano, radio, electric refrigeration. Moving California; rent 6 months to 2 years $125.00. CECIL GIBSON, 8 West 40th St. Penn. 6-9745.

SUBLET, unusually attractive 2-room, completely furnished housekeeping apartment, centrally located. Please write Apt. 11-E, 138 West 58th St., New York City, for appointment.

### APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON, ON BEACON STREET NEAR BERKELEY—Attractive 9-room apartment, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, 2 maid's rooms, storeroom, 3 fireplaces, 2 electric refrigerators, owner moving away. Box T-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WILL share 2-room apartment with business woman or student; $6 weekly. 59 West 10th St., Apt. 5-B.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

FAMILY of 3 desires 4-room apartment furnished for 1 month near Columbus Circle, New York City. Write Box S-45, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

SPENCER CORSETS—INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED—MARIE C. ANDREWS, Corsetiere, 264 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. West. 2-870.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth, 2-2080.

### FURNITURE

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE
Rugs and Bric-a-Brac. M. LOWENSTEIN
27 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 4451

### HELP WANTED – MEN

WANTED—Man, knowledge of back stage, quick and intelligent. LOngacre 5-3160. Room 203, New York City.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HAIRDRESSERS for Pennsylvania, wholesale store, also one who can typewrite; full information. P. O. Box 617, Harrisburg, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER for Pa. adult family, apt., good home; write full information; Christian Scientist preferred. P. O. Box 617, Harrisburg, Pa.

COUPLE maintaining small, well-appointed apartment New York offer good opportunity for one superior servant capable taking entire care; comfortable maid's room if desired. Telephone mornings before 9, Rhinelander 4-7323.

### HOMES TO SHARE

SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Owner of a charming home would like to share it with 2 other persons on a basis mutually advantageous. X-71, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

OLIVE HOUSE—Comfortable home for rest and study or experienced attention for those needing it. 243 E. Olive St., Long Beach, N. Y. Long Beach 3325.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUSMAN, Colgswd. 502

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 815 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 56383.

### HOUSES TO LET

AVALON, N. J.—Well-furnished, 8-room cottage, near beach, all conveniences, telephone, electric light, Frigidaire, gas, hot-water heating system, fireplace; state rent desired. MISS A. M. EISENBERGER, 69 Locust Hill Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

### INSURANCE

I SHOULD be pleased to serve the patrons of The Christian Science Monitor in their insurance needs. I am equipped to handle all forms of automobile, fire and all other lines of insurance coverage. WALTER A. DONLAN, 53 State Street, Boston. Cap. 5432, 5433 or Longwood 5091.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston Mass. Tel. Talbot 2460

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Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
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# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

### MUSICIANS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 154 Harrison Ave., Jersey City, N. J., will hold auditions shortly for soloist and organist. For information call Bergen 3-3943-J.

### OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office for rent, part time or three days weekly. 561 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 2-5873.

NEW YORK CITY, Fisk Bldg.—Beautiful office for rent full time at $40 monthly; part time if desired. Columbus 5-7158.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 2 rooms, nicely furnished, 2 or 3 half days a week. 1239 Little Bldg., Boston.

### PAYING GUESTS

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.—Single, double, sunny, comfortable, corner rooms, with or without meals; references. Write Box P-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

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### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A lot of land on Washington St., Lexington, Mass.; restricted district. Please inquire of the owner, MRS. HENRY SIMONDS, 7 Washington St., or tel. Lex. 0130 evenings. Real estate agents need not apply.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS
Large corner room, private bath; other rooms. Discriminating clientele, exceptional food. 3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. Jamaica 2654. N. V. Strough, Mgr.

WESTCHESTER—Would like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; room, board and garage available. Write Box M-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church. Tel. Com. 4939. 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large front bedroom; kitchen privileges; lady; opposite Christian Science church. 266 E. 21st St.

N. Y. C., 255 West 90th (10-N)—Attractive, sunny, large, well heated, orderly, quiet environment; adjoining bath; $8. Schuyler 4-9305.

N. Y. C., 104 St. (Cor. B'way)—Newly decorated rooms, double, single, running water, business people. ELLIS, Ac. 2-2660.

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West—Residence for gentlemen; 1 or 2 rooms. Riverside 9-1702.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired; near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored). 281 So. Th. Market 2-0688.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Angell Street—One or two very desirable rooms in private home; reasonable. Telephone Plantation 0847.

ROOM, business man or woman, near The Christian Science Publishing Society; continuous heat; reasonable. V-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., 55 Davis Ave., Phone 7655, Tiebout—Comfortable room, southern exposure; large closet; next bath, shower; convenient to station.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman, experienced cook, housewoker, seamstress, wants position adult family. Write Box R-38, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COMPANION housekeeper, mature, for one in need; experienced attendant; best of references; $30 monthly. Write Box G-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LADY, executive ability, seeks clerical position where initiative and faithful service are required. Box X-72, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

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# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### REAL ESTATE

Charming
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70 acres in East Highlands, 6 miles from beautiful city of Redlands, on south slope of foothills; includes 11 acres 10-year-old Washington navel orange trees, bearing choice, prize-winning fruit; location free from frost, wind sheltered, fronting on boulevard; excellent, abundant water from well belonging to ranch, electric pump; water under pressure to good, 6-room house; ½ acre assorted, deciduous fruit; also a fine unoccupied building site; farm implements; the property reaches into a deep canyon with 2 live springs, supplying feed and water for wild deer; valuable deposits of lime and leaf mold for fertilizer; some wood.

As widow of founder cannot care for property, it has been very reasonably priced at only $25,000, including fine crop of oranges now on trees.

Mrs. Pearl B. ApLynne, Highland, California

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### SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 372, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Local Classified
## Other Than United States and Canada

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BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 4½/- Resident proprietors.

THE HOE, PLYMOUTH—Comfortable accommodation for visitors or permanent guests; splendid touring centre. MRS. WOOLCOCK, 23 Carlisle Terrace.

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S. W. 14. Phone PROspect 8579.

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CROYDON — Surrey. The Superintendent, 21, Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Madames Pill and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel Sun. 387

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PHONE OXFORD 4340 — HOME AND SCHOLASTIC SERVICE BUREAU, 6A Cornmarket, Oxford, for anyone to help you in your school or your home; no employee registered without satisfactory references. Let us help you!

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

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# Local Classified
## Other Than United States and Canada
*(Continued)*

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VACANCY occurs for pupil in old established hairdressing business in Harrow; premium required. Box M-2477, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

### HOUSES FOR SALE

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### HOUSES TO LET

PARKSTONE—Dorset, furnished house from March, 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, garage; overlooking golf links. 33 Compton Ave.

### LAUNDRIES

SEVENOAKS SANITARY LAUNDRY
Tel. 364
Hollybush Lane, Sevenoaks
We collect in all surrounding districts.

### MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines; enquiries welcomed; trains met; car maintenance, insurance, lessons, hiring, etc., arranged. MacGREGOR, 30 Clare Lawn Ave., London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 2613.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

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ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention. Preston 3321.

PARKSTONE—Comfortable home, charming locality; near Christian Science church; golf, bathing; moderate terms. MRS. GOLDIE-SCOTT, Lalbagh, Alton Road.

MIDDLETON, SUSSEX—Guests received in 3 warm, comfortable cottages; climate usually mild and sunny. SCHNEIDER, Rickstones.

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DRAPER (42), buyer linens, etc., and assist principal, desires similar post or management. Box M-2428, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

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LADY (widow) seeks post as companion, housekeeper, or both. M. S., 123 Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.

### RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

### ROOMS TO LET

PARKSTONE—Dorset, two part-furnished rooms, one fitted with basin (hot and cold); separate gas; quiet road; Woodlands, Copse Close.

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PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
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128 HIGH ST., SEVENOAKS PHONE 36

SURREY—Sell or let, house designed by woman architect, 3 reception, 5 bed, 2 bathrooms, cloak room, usual offices, central heating, company's water, electricity, gas, main drainage, garage, half acre, £3150. Apply FRASER, Pine Hill, Camberley.

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FOR ALL PROPERTIES IN SURREY and WEST SUSSEX apply
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## DEVONSHIRE

### EXETER
*(Continued)*

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The Fashion House With a Triple Alliance of
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## DEVONSHIRE

### TORQUAY
*(Continued)*

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### CHELTENHAM
*(Continued)*

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ELECTRIC LAMPS
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# Daily Features

## Come Play

### A Holiday Game

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

HELLO, girls and boys! Isn't it lovely to be having a surprise party this week. We'll have such fun telling one another about our holidays. Vacation time is such a merry time—filled with happy experiences and joy-filled days. And when vacation time means Christmas, with its thoughtful and loving giving and sharing, it makes us all feel very happy and close to one another, doesn't it?

Hope in though, children. We are going to Oklahoma City to Zoe Ann S. and her little playmate, Caroline. Zoe's aunt, who lives at her home, wrote inviting us to surprise her niece. She says Oklahoma City is a fine city, and that they will be ready to greet us when we land.

Oh, here we are already! Doesn't our flag look pretty? There's Zoe's aunt waiting for us. Jump out, children, and run up on the porch. Then when we are all ready to open the door you may shout your "SURPRISE."

What a nice surprise that was! I don't believe Zoe or Caroline suspected a thing. Hello, Zoe! Hello, Caroline! We are so happy to be with you today, and we've brought along many new friends to meet you. How would you like to have a regular puzzle game? This one is such fun and can be changed to fit almost any occasion. The grown-ups will enjoy helping you play it, too. We'll give everyone a piece of paper and a pencil. Now about an inch from the top of the paper put the numbers from 1 to 12, like this:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

As Auntie Vi reads certain directions, you must carry them out by doing exactly what you are asked to do. You will have to listen carefully, though, and think pretty clearly.

Is everybody ready?

1. If Christmas come in July, write "Yes" above Number 8; otherwise write "W" there.
2. If "c" comes before "p" in the alphabet, write "A" above 2 and 11. If it comes after "p," write "D."
3. If you like candy better than mosquitoes, indicate with the letter "R" above Number 12.
4. Closing one eye, and without counting on your fingers, write the eighth letter of the alphabet above number 1.
5. If President Roosevelt wrote "The Three Little Pigs," put "X" above 6; but if he didn't, write "N" there.
6. If you ever saw a cow jump over the moon, write "No" above 5 and 9; otherwise, put "Y" there.
7. If you wish for joy and happiness in 1934 put "E" above 7 and 10; otherwise don't bother to move.
8. If you think this game is a bit foolish, just write the first letter of "Pie" above Number 3 and also above Number 4.

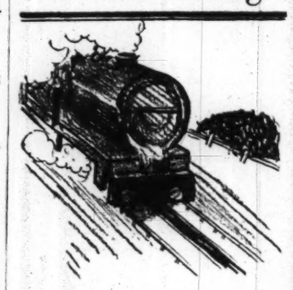
Read the result, and repeat it over again to everyone you meet.

This is a good game to announce REFRESHMENTS ARE SERVED. Of course you would have to use other letters, but it is fun working it out. The last direction would be "Read the Results and Follow Me." Then you would lead your guests to the dining room.

Time to fly already, children. Good-by, Zoe and everybody. There's another surprise party waiting for next Wednesday. Don't forget to come!

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

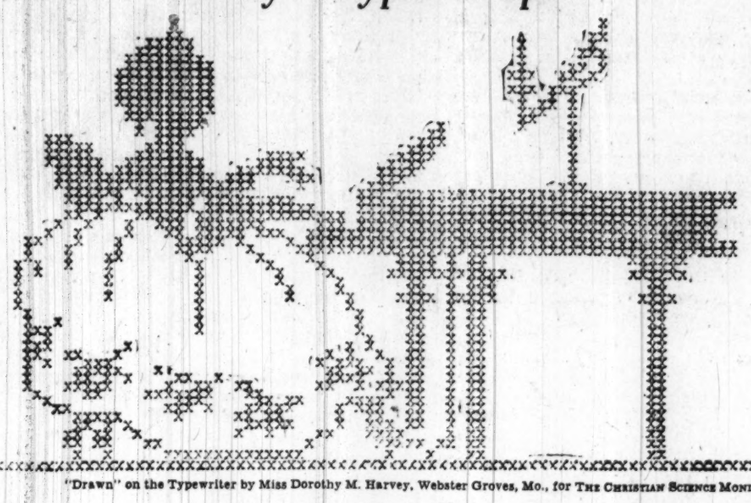
## Worth Knowing



THE FLYING SCOTSMAN PICKS UP ITS WATER SUPPLY AT FULL SPEED FROM FILLING TROUGHS BETWEEN THE TRACKS

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Dorothy M. Harvey, Webster Groves, Mo., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUST A SONG AT TWILIGHT

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Alliteration** ("Writer," who inquires whether the repetition of initial sounds in consecutive or neighboring words is still considered good literary practice)—"Apt alliteration's artful aid" ("The Prophecy of Famine," by Charles Churchill, 1731-1764), if used sparingly, can be forceful—if it is not forced. Naturalness is the secret of successful alliteration. On page 10 of "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has used it effectively: "But the advance guard of progress has paid for the privilege of prayer the price of persecution."

The literary novice, however, betrays his inexperience when he injects unnatural alliteration ("Many make moderate motoring a motto!") or combs the past for expressions such as:

bag and baggage
bated breath
belle of the ball
brown as a berry
busy as a beaver
cap the climax
clear as crystal
close as a clam
confusion worse confounded
do and dare
dry as dust
facts and figures
fame and fortune
fast and furious
first and foremost
fish, flesh, or fowl
fit as a fiddle
good as gold
hand and heart
hide and hair
kith and kin
last but not least
make or mar
method in his madness
now or never
off and on
part and parcel
point with pride
primrose path
quantity and quality
rack and ruin
rime or reason
safe and sound
sixes and sevens
slow but sure
storm and stress
sum and substance
then and there
thick and thin
time and tide
tried and true
visage of vice
trials and tribulations
warp and woof
weal or woe
wooed and won

## The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation For Today

*IT IS impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his helper is omnipotent.*

—JEREMY TAYLOR

## NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

Few reporters write shorthand. Those who do generally do not use it often because of the time required to transcribe shorthand notes.

Special kinds of reporting (society, political, sporting, dramatic, musical, and financial) require special training and experience.

Qualifications for successful reporting are: Tact, rapidity, accuracy, a sense of news values, and perseverence.

In no other employment does a young man gain so extensive a knowledge of contemporary life as in newspaper reporting in a big city.

The hours of work of the city reporter are irregular and unlimited. They are likely to interfere with social and family life.

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## For the Scrapbook

### The Wise Have Said

Deeds are fruits, words are leaves.

Disdain the bitter bread of dependence.

He that desires but little has no need of much.

You had better return home and make a net than to go down to the river and hope to get fishes.

Dignity does not consist in possessing honors but in deserving them.

We are the authors of our own disasters.

Disputing and borrowing cause grief and sorrowing.

He who does no more than another is no better than another.

The noblest drum has nothing in it but air.

It is easy to help him who is willing to be helped.

Cut your coat according to your cloth.

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

212

The Editor said the secretary, is taking prompt steps leading toward the preparation in advance of material designed for the study of the question of the relation of the money of the people of America to the commodities of the nation and other countries which they must buy

## Mr. Scroggins

### 'There's Always a Way'

*Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore*

THREE small squirrels sat at the top of a little hill on Boston Common. One was very, very small; one other was very small, and the third was just plain small. The hill was slippery with a coating of ice and snow mixed, and, as any sensible person knows, there is just one thing to be done with such a hill—slide on it. There were many sliders on this hill. They were using sleds and skis. And the three small squirrels watched the sliding and heard the laughing and shouting. But they didn't do any. And because they were doing no sliding their faces were longish and their eyes were saddish.

"Well, well, well," said somebody in a hearty voice. The small squirrels looked less longish and saddish of face.

"How do you do, Mr. Scroggins?" they said politely.

"Wonderful," said the venerable squirrel. "But why are you sitting? Why aren't you sliding?"

The very, very small squirrel said, "Because we haven't any sled or anything to slide on." The very small squirrel said, "Yes, nothing," and the small squirrel, "No, not anything."

Scroggins beamed and smiled and then smiled and beamed. "Well, well, well," he said. The small squirrels nodded politely. Scroggins waved his cane and went. In not many minutes he was back again, dragging a round tin object, which proved to be the top of an old kettle. The three small squirrels looked at it without interest, although politely. Scroggins winked at them. "Now, watch," he said.

He put the kettle top down carefully just at the edge of the hill and sat on it. Then he reached out with his two back legs and pushed heartily. The kettle top started to spin and slide. Once it began, it spun and slid faster and faster. Scroggins shouted, "Hooray." Other sliders took up the cry and watched the sliding squirrel. He was nearly spun off several times, but managed to reach the bottom with nothing more upsetting than the loss of his high hat. There at his side to greet him were the small squirrels. Their faces were neither long nor sad. Their eyes danced.

"Let me try it," said the very, very small one.

"Yes, let him," said the very small one.

"Oh, do let him," said the small one.

Scroggins ran to his hat and put

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Shouted, "Hooray!"

it back on. The small squirrels followed him, leaving the kettle top.

"Bring the tin," said Scroggins. They all dashed for it and dragged it to the top of the hill.

"Now, all of you get on," said Scroggins, "and I'll give you a push." They did. And he did. And it was wonderful to see the spinning and the sliding and the scrambling and the bright eyes. Scroggins hoorayed and hoorayed. The other sliders all watched with fun in their eyes and with great approval.

After the three had taken a trip, the kettle top carried the very very small squirrel alone and the very small squirrel alone and the small squirrel alone. Then it was urged that Scroggins take another slide. He did and stood on one foot amidst general cheering. When he got to the top of the hill afterward, the small squirrels gathered about him and gave him three cheers, and then added three more, making six.

"Well, well, well," said Scroggins, puffing a bit, "as you see, there's always a way!"




### Reward

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

THE doors of a large London store were shut, and business for the day had ended. The only persons inside were the cleaners and those in charge of the various floors.

Suddenly the telephone bell rang. It was a customer who explained that the radio department had definitely promised to repair her gramophone that day, but that the promise had not been kept. She added that in a few minutes she was to hold a class for which gramophone records were required. She insisted that the store supply her a gramophone immediately. But unfortunately this was an impossibility as the department concerned was shut.

The assistant explained this to her. But the lady, almost in desperation, said, "What am I to do?"

The position appeared hopeless as far as the store was concerned. The assistant, however, anxious to help if it were at all possible, realized that he had a portable gramophone at home and forthwith suggested the loan of it to the customer, who very gratefully accepted the offer.

Within a few minutes he appeared upon the scene with the machine, and all was well.

Next morning the assistant, as was his duty, explained to the head of the department concerned what had happened. The latter, greatly appreciating the thought, which not only had obliged the customer but had saved the honor of the department, insisted that such an act should be suitably rewarded.

The assistant modestly pointed out that it took him only a few minutes and his reward was in the pleasure of doing it. The head of the department, however, thought otherwise; and the assistant received a sum of money out of all proportion to the labor involved.

## In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

Small Girl (reading the usual advance notices): "Mummie, I'm so disappointed. We always seem to come to the pictures a week too soon!"

**Futile**

Friend—"Did you raise any cucumbers this year in your little garden, as you expected?"

Bride—"No. The directions said to plant the seeds in hills, and you know our lot is perfectly level."—*Pathfinder.*

**Tsck! Tsck!**

"Your father is unreasonable."

"Why?" asked the dear girl.

"He tells me not to lose sight of my object in life—and then he kicks when I call on you seven nights a week."—*Pathfinder.*

**First Class**

"Lend me a dime for my carfare home, old chap?"

"I'm sorry, but all I've got in the world is a half-dollar."

"Fine! I'll take a taxi then."

**Ask the Iceman**

"When water becomes ice," said the professor, "what is the greatest change that takes place?"

"The price, sir."—*Christian Evangelist.*

**It Would Be Nice**

"There's the little woman I'd like to have cooking for me in a little bungalow out in the suburbs."

"Who is she?"

"My wife."

**On Way to Prosperity**

"Have you heard that Mrs. Jones found a golden sovereign in a herring?"

"Poor thing! It was probably saving up to become a goldfish."—*Tidens Tegn.*

## Odds and Ends

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Nearly Unanimous**

James Monroe came within one electoral college vote of being elected President of the United States, unanimously.

**Pictures on Postage Stamps**

Fifteen Presidents of the United States have had their portraits appear on postage stamps.

**Smallest County**

Bristol County, Rhode Island, is the smallest county in the United States having an area of only 24 square miles.

**Largest Municipal Railway**

Detroit has the largest municipally owned and operated street railway in the world.

## FACTS about the BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Mount Carmel

MOUNT CARMEL, a ridge 12 miles long, is situated to the northwest of Palestine, and ends in a peninsula jutting out into the Mediterranean. It rises to a height of some 1800 feet.

It is not surprising that it was from Carmel that Elijah looked for the cloud which would presage the end of a long drought (I Kings 18:42ff) for this is the first part of Palestine to feel the benefit of the western rains. As a result it is still covered with rich vegetation, while in Old Testament times it was often a symbol of fruitfulness; indeed its very name means "garden or park," while Isaiah speaks of it in connection with abundant blossoming (35:2). It was also famed as a sanctuary, and was the scene of Elijah's vindication of the Almighty's power in the face of 450 prophets of Baal (I Kings 18); it was also at Mount Carmel that the Shunamite woman found Elisha when she sought his aid for her son (II Kings 4:25).

## What They Say

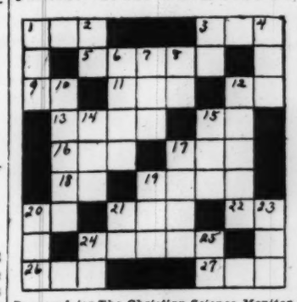
**The Man and the Nation**

"The farmer has been forced into a policy of self-sufficiency. He is asked now to become nationally minded. Upon his success in doing it depends the success of the recovery plan because, as always, industrial prosperity is impossible while agriculture, which still engages 30,000,000 of our people, is prostrate."—*Samuel Lubell.*

**The Fork in the Road**

"We cannot keep on advocating the open door in China and the closed door in Latin America."—*Carleton Beals.*

## Junior Cross-Word No. 68



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1. First name of story book character who slept for 20 years.
3. Beak of a bird, pen point.
5. Sharp.
9. Exist.
11. Not in.
12. Denoting presence or nearness.
13. River of Africa.
15. Type measure.
16. To make a slight bow.
17. Day of the week (abbr.).
18. Prefix meaning NOT.
19. Need.
20. Philippine Islands (abbr.).
21. Because.
22. Pronoun.
24. To bend body forward and downward.
26. Duet.
27. Turf.

**Down**

1. One of curved bones springing from backbone.
2. Parent.
3. One of U. S. on Canadian border (abbr.).
4. Morsel.
6. Frigid.
7. To repent of.
8. Neuter pronoun.
10. Tedium.
12. Friendship.
14. Electrified particle.
15. Sea eagle.
17. Isle in Baltic Sea belonging to Sweden.
19. To court.
20. Seed vessel.
21. Measure of length (abbr.).
23. Extreme point.
24. Thus.
25. Addition to a letter (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

## Brevities

**Atlanta Constitution:** Old Dobbin had some good features. Never did he receive a ticket for not having a tail light.

**Pittsburgh Post-Gazette:** An Italian inventor has perfected a device which turns off the electric light when sunlight comes into a room. Now all that remains is for someone to patent an arrangement that will ring alarm clocks when the sun rises.

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(Continued)

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## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Wrapping Basement Pipes

WHEN A man came by recently with materials to wrap basement furnace pipes and explained how much heat is wasted when pipes are not wrapped, he persuaded me to give him the job. He was finding this line of work profitable, for any housewife is eager to save on heat and fuel. Mrs. C. D. L.

### Home Cooking School

ONE HAS only to attend one session of a public cooking school to see how many people throng the place to get new information on this old art. One good cook decided she would experiment with the idea of teaching cooking to small classes in her home. She sent cards to brides and young housewives announcing her plan, and she now has three classes a week besides a request class for children.

Miss M. S.

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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## Editorials

### Does Civilization Prevent War?

EIGHT centuries of progress in learning, invention and the arts men call civilization have made no measurable progress in the art of averting war, a Harvard professor of sociology tells the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Possibly gains in peace machinery have been made which cannot yet be weighed by his methods. But Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin shows that in number of combatants involved, number of casualties and duration of fighting, war has been as prevalent in the last few centuries as it was before the Renaissance. He finds even an enormous increase in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and a climax in the holocaust of the early twentieth.

Such a record should lead men to inquire what is the nature of this civilization which they so readily assume to represent advancement. If the refining process, while supplying many of men's wants, has failed to bring a boon which virtually all desire, wherein is it faulty or lacking?

To begin with, the predominant advances of the Renaissance and since have been in the intellectual field, including by that term the applied sciences as well as arts and letters. Certainly the revival of learning should ultimately contribute to peace. But too generally as yet it has dealt with man as a merely physical or at best an intellectual being. It has sometimes tended even to cast doubt upon the existence of his spiritual and moral nature or to discount as mysticism his relation to an all-loving Father or God.

True, this era is also the era of the Reformation and of a great spread of popular understanding of Christianity. And these have borne abundant fruit in the betterment of mankind's condition and in the sweetening of human relations. Until recently, however, this moral and religious force found full occupation in applying Christ's teachings to relations between individuals—honesty, justice, compassion and helpfulness to one's immediate neighbors. Lately these have begun to be applied in a collective sense, as in industrial and social problems. But they are yet to be applied on a sufficiently extensive scale in men's thinking about their neighbor races and nations. That is the next great field of religious awakening.

Essentially there can be no adequate understanding of the brotherhood of man without a recognition of the common Fatherhood of God, the Principle of goodness and recognition of a common interest among men transcending any advantages that are to be gained by ferocity and destruction. Happily there has been growing within the last half century a conviction held by many which enables men to understand and assert that the inward and true nature of their fellow men is good; and this understanding and declaration will inevitably have an effect.

Thus far our civilization has followed too closely the literal meaning of the word, namely, a banding of people together into states, and then into larger and larger states. Here an advancement more intellectual than moral has subserved the Machiavellian in politics. There exists, however, an encouraging beginning in that higher meaning of civilization—the courtesy, consideration, the social consciousness, the refinement and the humanizing which should come from living together in states—and it needs to be more broadly developed. Then civilization will not mean organization merely into bigger units for war, but organization of effective methods for maintaining peace.

Dr. Sorokin concludes that, "We must base our desideratum for peace and good will among men and nations on something else besides hopes that war will disappear in the near future, for these hopes are based on nothing more than wishes and a belief in miracles." If by this he means there should be definite human planning to achieve peace rather than mere passive reliance on the general processes of civilization to bring it about, by all means let it be so. But let it be recognized that an essential element in the success of such plans is hope, yes, even the conviction that peace is not only possible but is the natural state of the true man. With a civilization that pays more attention to the spiritual and less to the physical concept of man, this hope will become increasingly clear.

In speaking of "wishes and a belief in miracles," the professor has, despite his apparently slighting intentions, really named two vital constituents of the endeavor for peace. Certainly men must wish peace even more heartily than they do before they will attain it. They must wish it earnestly enough to give up some of their prejudiced and baleful thinking for it.

And into virtually every worth-while attainment of mankind there has entered somehow and on someone's part a belief in miracles, in the possibility of the seemingly impossible. Scores of the wonders described by the natural scientists at the convention where Dr. Sorokin spoke would have been accounted miracles a century ago.

The history of social reforms is dotted with accomplishments which proved not nearly so impossible as they appeared. Slavery, piracy, feudalism, dueling and many other evils have illustrated in their course the fact that iniquity is nearest its doom when it seems most triumphant, when its tyranny and audacity have aroused human reaction and invited banishment.

Amid whatever threatenings of strife, the eyes of the world should be prepared for the miracle of peace.

### Joint Intervention

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S New Year gift to Latin America—the pledge to avoid armed intervention and the declaration that any intervention which may become necessary is now "the joint concern of a whole continent"—has been well received. At least it has been welcomed south of the Rio Grande. But arrangements to actually accept the partnership thus offered have not been completed. One of the early concerns of the American republics should be the perfecting of machinery for consultation in case the need for intervention should arise.

Mr. Roosevelt made a gesture in that direction last summer when he called in the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American countries to explain the United States' position regarding Cuba. But some arrangement which would more formally recognize the partnership and make it a going concern should be established as soon as possible. For the President's declaration does not end the possibility of intervention.

President Roosevelt's statement implies the early abrogation of the Platt Amendment. Present experience with Cuba points to the wisdom of casting off that bond, which is if anything more hampering to the United States than to Cuba. For recent weeks have shown that with the most scrupulous effort to avoid armed intervention the United States is not free from responsibility for trouble in Cuba. The Platt Amendment made the United States the sponsor of Machado's tyranny; it has caused Washington to be blamed for much weakness and uncertainty that has followed his downfall.

The President should follow up his speech with definite measures to destroy this rusty and irksome link. And he should encourage the other American nations to set up better machinery for exercising promptly and efficiently—when necessary in Cuba or elsewhere—a collective intervention which can be based on moral right and which will operate with impartial justice. The United States' interests in the Panama Canal are also the interests of other American states and should be amply protected under such procedure.

The good offices extended by the American republics for settlement of the Bolivian-Paraguayan war in the Chaco are a form of intervention. It is in this helpful and disinterested sense that collective intervention would operate. Then would a hated word disappear from the Pan-American lexicon and the United States begin to appear as the "good neighbor" Mr. Roosevelt desires her to be.

### Ten Years Backward

"KING'S Canary Refuses To Sing" is the headline in which an American tabloid crystallized the situation in respect to the long silences of the late Poet Laureate, Dr. Robert Bridges. But indeed this is a complaint that is customarily brought against poets laureate. Even Bridges' illustrious successor, Mr. John Masefield, has not entirely escaped it, for already ominous paragraphs have appeared in the press to the effect that, although, since his appointment, Mr. Masefield has written a history and a novel, he has produced little or no verse.

The laureateship is often enough a somewhat thankless task. The public sets its expectations high. If the poet does not write, then the canary is chided for not singing; and if he does write, even if it be as magnificently as Tennyson wrote on the Duke of Wellington, the canary is liable to be told that its singing is out of tune. One reason advanced for the comparatively low level of the average laureate verse is that the patriotic subjects on which the poet is expected to write are not well suited to the highest type. But recently another theory has entered the field.

The "Æneid" and "Henry V," it is pointed out, are not prevented by their patriotic fervor from being first-rate verse. But they were written a long time after the events they commemorate. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule. Francis Scott Key, for example, wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the immediate excitement of seeing Fort McHenry successfully withstand a British bombardment. On the other hand, "In Memoriam" was the fruit of many years' meditation. A celebrated Oxford professor has put it on record that "A Shropshire Lad" is the only great poetry he knows which was written under stress of immediate emotion. If all this is correct, there is nothing wrong in the laureate being expected to write on patriotic topics; the trouble arises through his being expected to write on them while they are still topical. Why does not someone suggest that poets laureate be allowed to write ten years or so behind the times, appropriately celebrating Britain's return to the Gold Standard, shall one say, a decade after she has left it?

### Airports in Cities

AMAZING as has been the advance of aviation in recent years two major problems have not yet been practically solved: how to establish airdromes in mid-Atlantic, and how to land in the heart of a great city like New York, London or Paris. The latter problem is even more important for Europe than for America, and more important for England than for any country on the continental mainland, owing to the shorter distance between the great centers of population.

Birmingham and Bristol are little more than a hundred miles from London, and Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and Hull are within 180 miles of the capital. In such short journeys flying offers few advantages if the traveler must spend three quarters of an hour in motoring through the crowded suburbs of London to the airdrome on the outskirts. The airdrome for Paris, at Le Bourget, is also outside the city, but Lyons is 300 miles and Marseilles nearly 450 miles distant. For Berlin the problem is less important, its nearest airdrome being within fifteen minutes' drive from the heart of the city.

Since this matter is so much more vital for London than for any other great town, it would seem to be her job to make the first big move. That is the opinion of the City Corporation, the body responsible for the government of that crowded area around the Bank and the Stock Exchange. It has instructed a committee to go into the question of erecting a landing stage, by using which airplanes will be able to discharge passengers or cargo at the very door of London's busiest square mile.

The River Thames appears to offer the solution. The tide-way which made London the greatest port in the Old World may enable her also to become an airport. The maximum width is only 1000 feet, but it is held that a bridge or landing stage running across, and for some distance also by the side of the river would give room for landing and taking off.

Passenger traffic by airlines in and out of London has increased twentyfold since 1919—but most of this traffic is from London to the Continent. The new airport would stimulate development of light air-taxi services for shorter distances, using machines that can rise and descend at a very sharp angle. If this scheme succeeds it will make a great difference to aviation, for other countries will be sure to follow Great Britain's example.

### A Jolt to Youth

SMUG, complacent, self-satisfied. These, we had been led to suppose, were the adjectives for middle age. These are words ardent young idealists use when describing those of their elders who believe that young idealists may still have something to learn. That they are words a gentleman of experience might hurl at the younger generation might seem a fancy stranger than fiction. But that is what Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has done:

> There is something altogether too smug, complacent and self-satisfied about the youth of the United States.

True, Mr. Wallace admitted to the national conference of students in politics, which he addressed in Washington on the last day of the old year, that he had been reading about the youth movements in other countries. He confessed that it was this reading which had led him to his opinion. But he "pulled" no punches in making his thought clear.

Of course, certain self-appointed representatives of youth in the United States will do a good deal of jumping up and down to refute Mr. Wallace's description. And you can hardly call a fellow complacent when he's going through such acrobatics. But it would be a good thing for young people to take a few moments of the young year to consider quietly just how smug, and complacent, and self-satisfied they may have become to date.

For instance, it may not be smug to go round a busy street corner on two uncertain wheels of a four-wheeled automobile. But it is rather complacent—about other people's welfare. And even smug persons get excited over things that don't matter much, such as the color of neckties. And dissatisfaction with externals does not always disguise self-satisfaction.

A man like Mr. Wallace must know a few of the things that need to be done in this world. And he must know how important a part youth must play in getting them done. It is no wonder that he feels constrained to point out that there is more to college life than talking about football games and dances.

It isn't that youth hasn't the earnestness, the strength, the courage, to plunge into study and action on conditions that must affect all young people vitally within a few years. It isn't that they couldn't come up smiling. It's that every now and then people whose positions enable them to see the work to be done should get the attention of the younger folk who must prepare to carry on.

So—all together now, with Secretary Wallace: "There is something altogether too smug," etc. And make it loud enough to be heard above the cheering in the bleachers and the saxophones in the dance band. Then, when the shouting is over—all together still—lend a hand, tactfully, sincerely, to the generation that's just been brought to a boiling point. And, finally, let's shout it again, at the older folk, and into the mirror, so we can get off to a good start all together.

## Editorial Notes

With ratification by Maine, the nineteenth state, the Child Labor Amendment has passed the halfway mark in its journey toward the Constitution. The fact that only six states had approved the pact during the eight years prior to 1933 indicates that possibly many of those who would have benefited by its earlier ratification have reached an age where, as Hibernian metaphor might have it, their voice in affairs is making itself felt.

Administration announcement of a plan whereby farmers who desire to rebuild or modernize their homes may avail themselves of long-time federal loans at low interest rates indicates also the long step forward from the day when interest in agricultural architecture was concentrated in the bigger and better barn.

Some Americans, no doubt, will construe the presidential pronouncement on coinage of silver as an indication that the well-known lining is about to reveal itself from the long-hovering economic cloud.

## Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

*Whence Comes Money for Booze?—A New Roosevelt*

A FRIEND in Spokane, who seems disinclined to join in the general approval of the Roosevelt Administration, writes a letter of which the following is the last paragraph:

> Repudiation and booze are not good foundations upon which to build an economic structure. The brewers have gotten more than $600,000,000 of the people's money since last spring. Of course, the retailers got more than that. It is no wonder that my renter could not get more than 1 cent a pound for prime young fat beef. The packers told him that they could not sell what they had on hand. The people cannot spend their money for beer and then buy beef with it.

One of the amazing things about the discussion of the repeal of prohibition prior to that action, and of its effects since repeal has become effective, is the apparent willingness of most people to ignore the fact that the money which is now going to be spent for whisky, wine and beer is not a brand new lot of money which nobody possessed before. It will be taken from the money with which people have been buying little luxuries of life, the necessities of life, and for that matter big luxuries, such as automobiles and radios.

Of course, if the money available for buying food, or for buying these luxuries is reduced by the amount that goes into the purchase of intoxicating liquors, the farmers will find the prices of their milk, butter, livestock, and food products generally going down, and the manufacturers of household necessities, and even such luxuries as automobiles, will find people unable to purchase their products.

Importing millions of dollars' worth of wines or whiskies from foreign countries to sell to our people here doesn't add one dollar to the amount of money in the United States that can be spent. It simply takes a great deal away from our people, either to be transmitted to the foreign lands from which the liquors come, or used to pay taxes. In either event, there is just that much less to spend on American products. If this conclusion isn't absolutely logical, I am unable to see the flaw in it.

* * *

I was talking in Washington the other day with a man of wide interests and great political influence. He had supported Hoover stoutly during the presidential campaign. Now he is upholding Roosevelt with no less vigor. Despite the theory that the cabalistic shibboleth F. R. B. C. (For Roosevelt Before the Convention) is the one open sesame to the White House today, this gentleman is persona grata there and had just emerged from a luncheon with the President when I met him.

"I have been studying an interesting case of the development of character under heavy responsibilities," he remarked. "You know I knew Roosevelt well when he was Governor of New York. He was at that time a most attractive fellow personally; made friends readily, and tied them to him with hooks of steel But even his best friends did not pretend that he was a great executive. He lacked the quality of tenacity. If unexpected opposition developed against his most cherished projects, he was liable to throw them in the air without putting up any sort of a fight. He was also a little inclined to be visionary, and to adopt a program without reasonable consultation with qualified advisers.

"I did not feel that he would make the sort of a President that was absolutely necessary at this critical moment in our national economic situation. But he has amazed me. In common with his friends who observed him as Governor, I am astonished at the care with which he has formulated his program of reconstruction and the ability with which he has thus far supported every proposition put forward. I recognize the fact that the critical moment for him is coming with the assembling of the new Congress, but he has convinced me of his ability to handle that menace if it is possible to meet it."

It has been the writer's experience that the hesitation of the friends of Franklin Roosevelt in his earlier days to accept him as giving promise of a great and successful administration has only been excelled by the extent to which they have all been convinced that he has shown, and is showing today, precisely the qualities necessary to meet the existing financial and industrial situation in the United States.

## Teacher Answers the Bell

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

SCHOOL is back. Under the ringleadership of sturdy, silent John Garner and obedient Henry Rainey the pupils troop into the echoing classrooms of Capitol Hill. Presently they begin to beat upon their desks and their benches, and cry out for Teacher. And a deputation even goes formally all the way down Pennsylvania Avenue to tell Teacher they are back. Then, strangest of all, Teacher is called upon to give an accounting of his behavior—his, and that of his faculty.

It is the same class that docilely repeated its ABC's last March and April—docilely until spring and summer breezes had dissipated the frights and disciplines of that cold and terrifying Fourth of March. Meanwhile the ABC's have turned into a whole alphabet. Teacher has not been playing hookey. Or has he? With the other professors, he has been going to wondrous places and doing fearful and wonderful things. The class wants to know what it's all about.

The framework is pretty clear. This same Congress passed, under presidential guidance, a sweeping series of laws to facilitate recovery and rehabilitation. It took only ninety-nine exciting days. Six months have ensued. Congress is back, to learn what has taken place and what must now be done. The New Deal takes a new turning.

* * *

A month ago, people were predicting the worst kind of trouble between the Administration and the legislators. Today opinion has veered almost to the opposite extreme. The rational deduction is that while President Roosevelt's hands have been greatly strengthened in recent weeks, he will still have a fairly long and frequently unruly Congress to cope with.

Already a broad hint emerges of Roosevelt strategy. As the year turns, reports and indices of business recovery are more solidly favorable than at any time since 1929. There is none of the speculative boom temper which to the discerning was a fatal defect in the April-May-June upturn. Gains are only fractional, but they are balanced and solid, and very encouraging to heavy industry and conservative business elements.

Based on this happy situation, Administration tactics are patently to say to Congress: "Please, for goodness' sake, do nothing to disturb this gradual recovery which now at last is beginning to come from business itself. And, dear, good Congress, please go home as quickly as you can!"

Indeed, the rôles of President Roosevelt and his critics are reversed. For months now people have been crying: "Give us stability. Give us peace. Give us confidence." The President has been going along his experimental path with little apparent heed to such pleas. Now it becomes his job to say almost the same thing to Congress. And, so long as recovery seems to make steady though slow progress, Capitol Hill will tread as warily as is in its nature.

The President must, however, render accounting for the past. It may be helpful in looking back to consider events for simplicity's sake under three great topics: Money, recovery-reform, the world.

What about money? Well, last spring this same Congress gave Mr. Roosevelt inflationary powers over the currency. In April it was assumed that inflation was inevitably on the way, and the speculative boom was based on that belief. But no sizable currency inflation has come. The President refused to stabilize the dollar with the pound and the franc. He indorsed instead the goal of a managed, compensated currency. In October he began a gold-buying project intended to raise prices. The plan gave orthodox money people a pathetic case of jitters for some weeks, then it wore off, and the plan itself lay dormant. Near the end of the year, the President proclaimed a silver price-raising program. Nobody was bothered.

That is all that has happened to the dollar. Where is the inflation? Where are the hobgoblins? Maybe they are waiting round the corner, but if so it's a corner stretched from April to January.

Meanwhile, the energetic New Dealers have kept so-called recurrent expenditures in balance with revenues, and they have spent their billions to stimulate recovery. The billions are showing results: the farm-relief program, the forest army, the relieved millions in the civil works legion, the gradually expanding public works, all are tangibly affecting the nation's business outlook.

There are two fiscal forces bearing upon the Administration. One, an ill-matched grouping of progressives and pork-barrelers, urges more and still more spending. The other, that of conservatives, demands balance of expenditures with revenues and abolition of the special budget. Both influences are salutary. The first, freed from graft, supports a form of inflation by which the Government furnishes credit when private means are dried up. It alleviates human suffering and meets human needs. The second facilitates economy in government. Between the two a compromise is possible, as in the last session, when governmental economy plus lavish spending for recovery went hand in hand.

* * *

The second great interest of Congress is the machinery for recovery and rehabilitation. Many a complaint has arisen over the administration of the vast programs set up last spring. Business has been irked at the apparent contradiction between recovery and reform. But latterly several leading industries have given powerful backing to their codes. Those which have worked longest are appreciated best. Extension of the President's blanket code has been accepted. Difficulties and defects are of course myriad. The "chiseling fringe" is busy again all over the country. Compliance boards are trying to punish and prevent these cheats. On the other hand, many units, particularly the smaller ones—the corner grocery stores—find it difficult to comply. Sympathetic relaxation of original codes is being extended to honest cases. The NRA is falling into a composite step between employer and employee. Ballyhoo has worn away—it was accepted as a regrettable necessity from the start—and the serious business of planning for American industry is in routine operation.

The agricultural plans, likewise revealing many defects, have begun also to show progress. Nobody has an alternative program. Public works, admittedly slow to start, are now in better shape, and are supplemented by the emergency civil works program. Relief has become a reality to most American citizens. As a result, faith in Roosevelt continues and revolutionary talk wanes.

Reform in other fields—the Securities Act, the Bank Deposit Act, the railroad coördination plans—still is in the experimental stage. But the Administration insists on a fair trial before scrapping the legislative bases of these reforms.

It is, of course, the reform feature of the Administration's recovery experiment which attracts most fire. There is evidence that Mr. Roosevelt intends to make use of this criticism. He hopes to let reforms, by and large, stand where they are, and in the new year permit business to show what it can do unhampered by additional fundamental interference. A few more reforms are under way: tightening of the income tax laws, control of speculation. But they are demanded by overwhelming public sentiment. And the basic structure of reform already erected will stand firm. Now, however, it is up to business to make the best of a clarified and stabilized situation.

What of world policy? Well, after Congress went away Mr. Roosevelt refused to stabilize the dollar at London, he kept aloof from politics on the European continent or in Asia, he recognized Russia and got elaborate guarantees, he accepted as "no default" a trifling token payment on the war debts, he strengthened relations with Latin America despite the Cuban mix-up, and he initiated plans for horse-swap world trade. On the whole, a record to commend itself to a Congress which is traditionally parochial. The ship of state has ridden international waters, therefore, on an even keel, although it has picked up no shipwrecked mariners from other craft, and answered no SOS calls. The sins are all of omission, and Congress is unlikely to notice them.

* * *

Compared with March 4, compared with June 16, compared with November 15, the Administration position marks substantial gains. It has not fulfilled the hopes which sprang high during the spring. Millennium is not here. Nor are 6,000,000 people back at work. These overweening hopes were misguided. But Mr. Roosevelt still has the loyal trust and support of the generality of the nation. He is still the only hope in a tumult which has not ceased. He is still Teacher, and the pupils still need to be taught.

So let school begin.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

SIXTEEN PAGES

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BOSTON, JANUARY 3, 1934

Illustrations by Violet Oakley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

# RECOVERY

### *By The Marquis of Lothian*

A SHORT TIME AGO one of the most remarkable of contemporary men, Signor Benito Mussolini, said, "The whole world, and not, as in the past, a single nation, is in revolution. Events themselves are a tremendous force pushing us on like some implacable will." Certainly the world today shows all the symptons of revolutionary transition.

The high hopes of a new era of peace, progress and plenty, with which thinkers and idealists greeted the armistice in 1918, the overthrow of the great military dynasties in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia, and the spread of national self-determination and democracy all over the world, have. at least temporarily, been disappointed.

The nations seem more divided than ever. The League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact are weaker than they have ever been. Democracy has been replaced by dictatorship in one country after another. The policy of the militarists has triumphed in Japan. Dictatorships are in the saddle in Germany and Italy; class rule in Russia. And the economic system of the globe has been so dislocated by new and higher tariffs, by subsidies, by war debts and reparations, and by unsound financial policies, all of which have hindered the adjustment of supply and demand, that there are 30,000,000 people, anxious and willing to work, who are unemployed.

These conditions, of course, are by no means unprecedented. If we look over the long perspective of history we see that civilizations have risen and fallen over and over again. Their names are legion. The empires of Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, the Buddhist kingdom of Asoka, the forgotten worlds of the Aztecs and of Angkor, the marvelous civilization of the city states of Greece, the majestic world rule of Rome. Each of these civilizations has represented a prevailing set of ideas —ideas embodied in religion, philosophy, and a host of political, economic and social concepts. But one and all they foundered, either through conquest from without or disillusionment and decay from within.

Does this mean that our much vaunted Western civilization is in decay and destined to go the way of all its predecessors? Almost certainly not. Just as the Jews have proved an imperishable race by reason of the fact that, while they fell far away from the pure and spiritual monotheism of Moses, they have always kept some grasp on the Principle which he taught, so the Christian world, though it also has fallen away from the teaching of a greater than Moses, has also kept some grasp of the still profounder Truth which Jesus taught. The amazing hold which the Bible has maintained over the thought of mankind is due to the fact that generation after generation of men and women have found by experience that it has revealed to them something of the true nature of God and of the moral and spiritual laws upon which human progress and betterment must be based.

Jesus of Nazareth was no recluse, interested only in "otherworldliness." He was so dynamic an influence in his time that the priesthood, the Romans and the populace combined to condemn him to death. Yet he was no revolutionary in the ordinary sense of the word. Indeed, the Jewish populace turned against him because, when they came out from Jerusalem hoping that he would proclaim himself an earthly Messiah, the King of the Jews, to lead a revolt against Rome and bring back the glories of David and Solomon, he told them not only to render to God the things that were God's but also to render to the Roman Cæsar the

EDOUARD HERRIOT *on*
*"France's Place in the World"*
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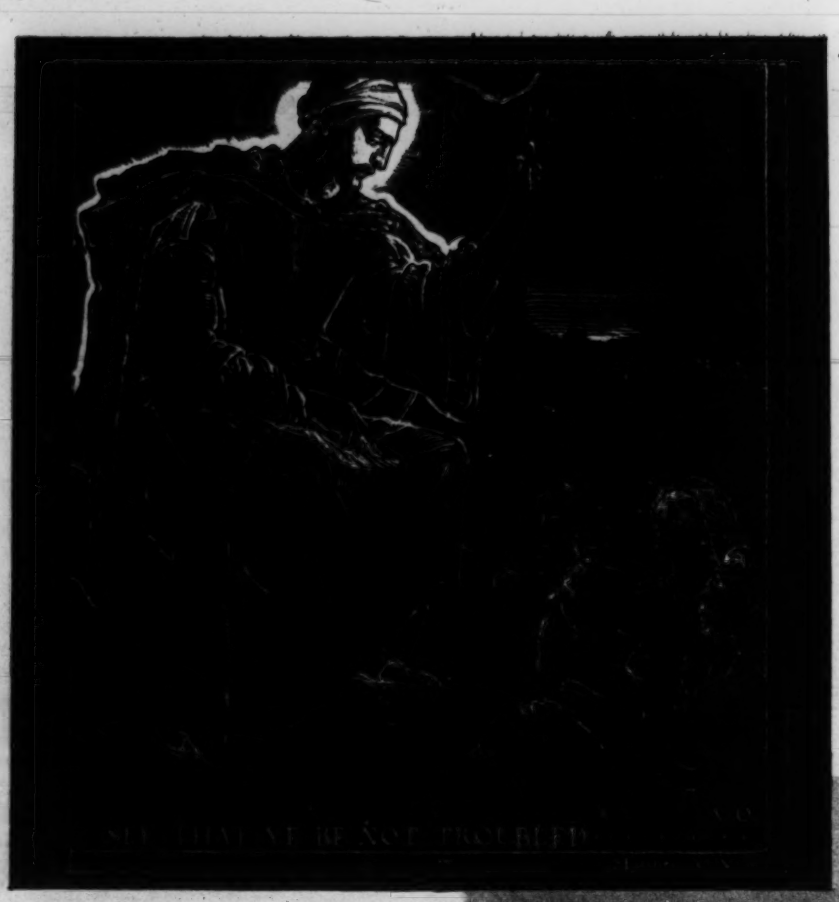
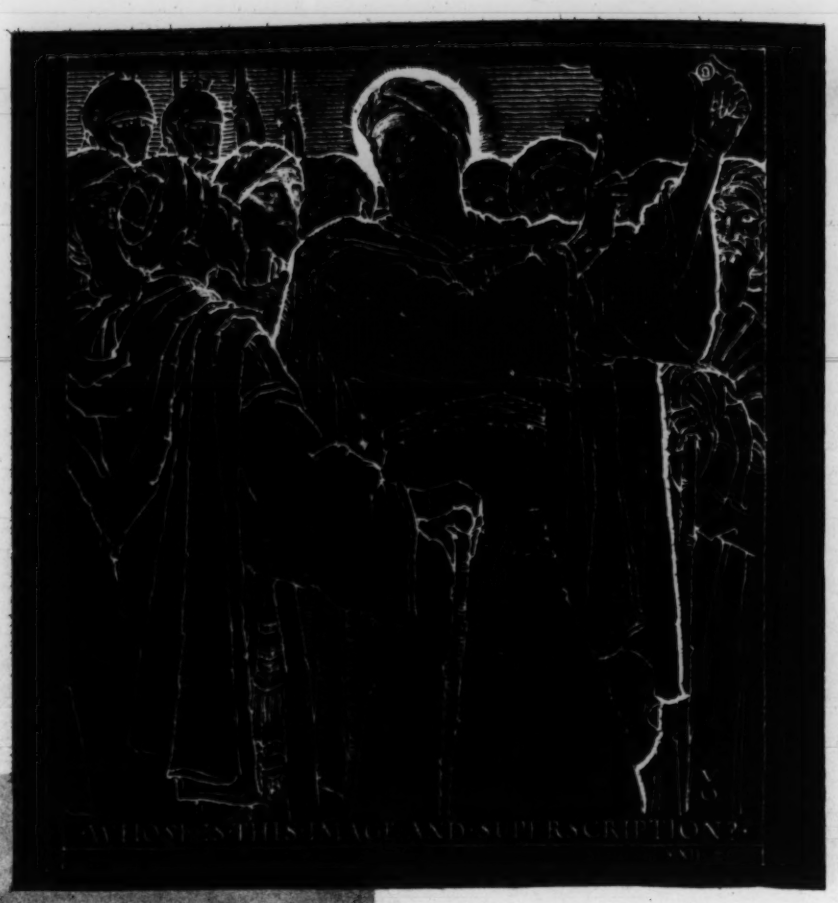


"He warned . . . of the tribulations . . . before the kingdom of Spirit was established on earth."



"He said them not only to render to God the things that were God's, but also . . . to Caesar . . . "

tribute that was due. For he would not and could not abate or compromise with his fundamental doctrine that it was only in so far as they learned to "Love God with they whole heart, and they whole mind, and they whole strength, and they neighbor as thyself" that they could establish the Kingdom of Heaven on earth.

Jesus perceived that his people were not going to follow his advice. He wept over Jerusalem and warned his followers of the tribulations and wars and rumors of wars which would consequently follow, before the Kingdom of Spirit was established on earth. And certainly the Jews, who ignored his advice, preferred the course of revolutionary violence and challenged the Empire of Rome, met with the disaster he had prophesied in the sacking of Jerusalem by Titus and the second dispersion which followed it.

* * *

In certain respects the Christian world in the last 1900 years has followed the gospel Jesus taught. Western civilization is much more humane than were the brutal and cruel empires of old. The establishment of individual freedom, the abolition of slavery, the improvement of the prisons, the rise of democracy and the vindication of woman's rights can all be largely traced to Christian inspiration.

And it is precisely these elements in Western civilization which give it vitality today, and are the assurance that whatever troubles it may go through, it is not destined to perish as earlier civilizations have done. But that it has put into practice in any full sense the gospel of Jesus is certainly not true and it is precisely because it has not done so that it is in its present difficulties.

Let us consider the two major problems of the hour—the renewed threat of war and the economic depression. What are they due to? There is no question that they are primarily due to anarchy among the nations. The founders of the American Constitution, writing in the famous Federalist between the years 1781 and 1787, proved to demonstration that the only way in which the just revolted 13 American states could escape armaments, mutual tariffs, poverty and chronic war, was by some kind of federal union. And it was the greatness of Abraham Lincoln that he saw that the supreme issue in 1861 was not the abolition of slavery but the preservation of the Union, because otherwise America would inevitably become a congeries of independent, armed and mutually hostile states like Eufope.

The central problem of the world today is fundamentally the same as that which confronted the independent American states in 1781—how to escape the wars and poverty which are the inexorable consequences of anarchy.

The problem is different because, whereas the American states were composed of people of the same race, speaking the same language, and professing the same civilization, the world consists of peoples of many races, speaking many languages and professing civilizations which differ both in kind and degree.

On the other hand, the whole world, in terms of time and space, is, if anything, smaller than was the United States of 1787. Man can fly round the globe and from Engand to Australia in a week and there is no technical reason why a single orator should not address by radio the whole human race at the same time. Nations are jostling one another as badly today as were the 13 American states a century and a half ago, and are in just as great need of some common law and system of government, if they are to escape disaster. For, as the Federalist was never tired of pointing out, so long as nations remain sovereign and disunited, they have to rely upon armaments for security and to enforce their rights, they have no means of settling disputes when reason fails, except by war, and however pacific and reasonable the majority may be, a single violent or unreasonable state can start a competition in armaments or precipitate a war.

It is exactly the same with economics. So long as anarchy continues nations will try to become self-supporting in case they may be involved in war, and tariffs and subsidies and quotas will be imposed, regardless of their effect on others, which will inevitably dislocate the balance between supply and demand in the world as a whole.

Today, for instance, every nation is trying to produce wheat and cotton goods, iron and steel and ships, with the result that there is overproduction and uneconomic prices for these things, coupled with unemployment and consequent inability to buy in the world as a whole.

Instead of nations exchanging things with one another, they are all trying to sell the same articles at the same time in the same world market. Competitive armaments, poverty, unemployment and wars have always been inherent in anarchy.

Jesus of Nazareth saw with matchless clearness the scientific law which alone would remedy this state of affairs —that men should put fidelity to Principle, to justice, mercy, wisdom, first, and that they should love their neighbors as they love themselves. It is quite obvious that if nations disobey this law and are unprincipled, unwise, unjust, and unmerciful, and hate and fear and suspect their neighbors, they are bound to remain in anarchy and poverty and recurrent war. It is not less obvious that if they obey this law they will begin to understand and help one another and move steadily toward trust, unity, prosperity and peace.

For centuries great numbers of farsighted men and women, statesmen, writers, journalists and business men have preached the doctrine that only by following this central Christian law could mankind find salvation on earth. Yet in practice the appeal of selfishness, fear, greed, hate and dishonesty, has prevailed with men and nations, leading over and over again to inevitable downfall.

Why, despite these leaders and the truth of the law they teach, do we not make more rapid progress? The answer is to be found in that influence of materialist mass suggestion and propaganda, both conscious and unconsciousness, of which mankind is becoming more and more aware.

In business, in politics, in medicine, we can see the all-pervading power of suggestion. The business world now largely lives by advertisement, and the practical struggle is between those who put truth in advertising first and those who put quick returns first.

The political world is torn between the statesmen who try to tell the truth and the whole truth and the politicians who will appeal to any prejudice or instinct or ignorance, however base, provided it will get them votes and power. And in medicine all doctors are daily learning the power which mind wields over matter.

* * *

Looked at from this point of view there does not seem to be any doubt that the propaganda for national and individual selfishness, for greed, for fear and hatred, has been far more active and pervasive than education in the scientific case for treating mankind as a single family, for consideration and unselfishness in dealing with other peoples and for service rather than profiteering as the first motive in business. And, as recent events, particularly in Italy and Russia and Germany, have shown, humanity is far more amenable to propaganda and far less able to resist it, than had before been supposed. Today the propaganda for national selfishness, fear, hatred and war is once more raging throughout the world.

Jesus really went further than anyone else in handling such problems. He saw that the Kingdom of Heaven, consisting of men and women freed from sin and sickness, perfect in obedience to Principle and Love, the children of one Father, united and serving one another as a single family of nations, was the metaphysical reality of all things —a reality which was bound to appear as mankind understood the subjective and illusory nature of materialist thinking by which they seemed to be beset, and overcame it.

It is this aspect of the scientific Christian law which gives hope and confidence that today, at long last, the beast and the false prophet of materialism, described in the Book of Revelation, after raging for a time, are to be destroyed and the unity, prosperity, freedom and peace for which mankind is longing, are about to appear. For it is in proportion as we understand the scientific significance in regard to politics and economics, as found in the teachings and works of Jesus, that we shall see how to bring into being that security against war and unemployment which is man's uppermost desire today.

## *What Nations Need*

W. P. M.

Love is the Shepherd of the wanderers
  Who are astray, by grief or grievance sent;
Love saves the prodigals and squanderers
  Whose hope is gone, whose gayety expent;
There is a path ascending to the day,
Someone who knows must show that homeward way.

Love in befriending man is graciousness
  That takes him from the prison of his woe,
So he may dwell in heaven's spaciousness,
  Free to be well, and free all truth to know;
Acquainted with their God they are at peace
Who labor so that others find release.

The call of nations is importunate
  For Godlike men to show the way of health;
How dull and darkened and unfortunate
  Are men contentious only seeking wealth;
Let men reveal the method of good will
As Christ did—is the Christ not with us still!

# Royal Children Close to Britain's Heart

## *Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, Little Daughters of Duke and Duchess of York, Are Deeply Loved by King and Queen and All Their Subjects*

By Peggy Scott

LEANING OVER THE cot of the Princess Elizabeth when she was a baby, the Queen said: "I wish you were more like your dear little mother!"

Beloved as the Duchess of York is, however, the nation has been just as pleased to see Princess Elizabeth's likeness to her grandmother, the Queen, developing day by day.

Looking at a portrait of the little Princess at Glamis, I said to an old retainer who has known her and her mother since babyhood: "She looks very serious for a child."

"Princess Elizabeth is serious-minded," he replied.

It is in that touch of gravity that the little Princess is most like the Queen. Marcus Adams probably knows her appearance better than most persons, for he has taken her photograph at regular intervals ever since she was 9 months old. She is now nearly 8 years old.

"Princess Elizabeth is a student," he explains. "She will sit with a book for a long time. She is also very observant; she will look round my studio and tell me all the toys that are there, and if one is missing that she has seen before, she will ask me where it is. She notices any changes also.

"'That is new, Marcus Adams,' she will say, and when I have replied, 'No, it has only been recovered,' she has said: 'I thought there was something different.'

"She is only serious sometimes, however; she enjoys life—she could not be the child of the Duchess if she were not happy and smiling! She is very quick to change. If I were to take a thousand photographs of Princess Elizabeth, no two would be alike."

* * *

Needless to say, the little Princesses—"Lilliebet," as Elizabeth early named herself, and Margaret, who is nearing 3½ now—set the fashion for all the little girls in the country. When they are seen playing in Hamilton Gardens in blue coats, there is blue everywhere in the Park next day.

These gardens are largely responsible for the everyday interest of the public in the little Princesses. The garden of 145, Piccadilly, the London home of the Duke and Duchess of York, opens into Hamilton Gardens, and only iron railings divide those gardens from Hyde Park, where the public roams. In good weather, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, Princess Margaret comes out with her nurse. Her sister is busy indoors with lessons. Immediately, the little figure in blue coat and with no hat on the light brown curls takes hold of a hand-carriage almost as big as herself, and pushes it along as fast as she can run. Only for a few moments, however; she looks back for her nurse to come with another chariot and race her. This is a favorite game of the Royal children. "Lilliebet" used to play it with her mother, both pushing dolls' prams on the floor around the nursery table.

There is a cabinet full of toys in that nursery, some of them most ingenious and many of them gifts from all parts of the Empire, yet the little Princesses love best to play games that they make up themselves. Before they went away to school at Cockfosters, Hertfordshire, the Princess Royal's boys, Viscount Lascelles, 10 years old, and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, 9 years, were often to be seen playing with "Lilliebet" in the gardens, and onlookers said that she "bossed" the boys!

At Glamis Castle, the girlhood home of the Duchess of York, Princess Margaret is a special favorite. She is the Scottish Princess; she was born at Glamis! No one forgets the huge bonfire which was lit on top of Hunter's Hill when the "lassie's bairn" had arrived. No one forgets how the Home Secretary had to be at the Castle in order to be the first to see the child who is fourth in succession to the Throne—in case, as the ancient fear was, another child should be put in her place.

Princess Margaret has been called by her full name "Margaret Rose" repeatedly by the public; at home she is simply "Margaret." Curiously enough, this little Princess makes people think of what Queen Victoria might have been as a child. She has a strong personality and is inclined to be imperious. That she has a sweet, unselfish nature was shown by Sir James Barrie, who noticed the little Princess on her third birthday gazing rapturously at two miniature flowerpots on a toy table, and said to her: "Are those really yours?" She replied, "They're yours and mine."

Both the little Princesses are charming, natural and unspoilt. Nurse Knight, who was nurse to the Duchess when she was a child, sees to it that they are obedient and unselfish.

Princess Elizabeth "mothers" her little sister in the sweetest way. Soon after the Queen arrived at a recent Sale of Work of the Friends of the Poor, she sent for the children, who were there with the Duchess. After she had kissed Princess Elizabeth, the little girl curtsied prettily, and when her sister would have turned away, she pulled her back and made her do likewise.

Princess Margaret has a keen sense of humor. When her sister was talking to Marcus Adams one day, Princess Margaret was playing about and Princess Elizabeth jokingly said to her: "Oh, go and lose yourself, Margaret!"

"In two minutes," said Mr. Adams, "the little Princess was missing, and then I saw twinkling eyes over the top of the waste-paper basket, and in a moment Princess Margaret came rolling along inside the basket. She is full of fun and mischief!"

* * *

Both the Princesses are musical but Princess Margaret especially so. She keeps time to any music she hears, and can sing any tune she has heard. Her love of music is a great pleasure to Lady Strathmore, who plays the piano a great deal and who gave Princess Elizabeth her first music lessons. The Duchess also plays a little. Both the little Princesses are learning to dance this winter.

Princess Elizabeth is anxious to do everything that her cousins, Viscount Lascelles and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, can do. Both of them are very good horsemen. Princess Elizabeth, therefore, is proud now to have a full-size black Welsh pony. She has passed along "Peggy," the Shetland pony which was given to her on her third birthday, to her little sister. "Peggy" has been kept at Windsor Castle, and the little rider in nut-brown habit and breeches and yellow jumper has often been seen in the Park. Now that the Duke and Duchess have a country home at Royal Lodge, Windsor Park, she will have plenty of opportunities for riding.

Viscount Lascelles and his broher had their first swimming lessons at the International Sportsmen's Club in Grosvenor House, where is one of the finest swimming pools in London; and Princess Elizabeth is also learning to swim. One great treat she had last Christmas when there was a little outdoor skating. A skating instructor gave her some lessons at Sandringham, where she was staying with the King and Queen.

Their Majesties find a great deal of pleasure in having their grandchildren with them. There is a special bond between the King and Princess Elizabeth, who was the King's and Queen's baby for the three months that her parents were in Australia. Lady Cynthia Asquith, in her book "The Married Life of the Duke and Duchess of York," tells how the King and "Lilliebet" once were discovered flat on the floor searching under a sofa. "We are looking for Lilliebet's hair-slide," explained the King.

Probably no one in the Kingdom would call His Majesty back to close the door, except "Lilliebet"! Her elders wanted her to apologize one day for some lapse of good manners, but "Lilliebet" did not agree. The King thought he would use his influence, so he went to her room and told her a story about a little girl. The story-child apologised at the end, and the King indicated that it was just what his little granddaughter was going to do. But "Lilliebet" was angry, and the King left the room. He had only gone a few steps, however, when a childish voice called "Grandpapa! Grandpapa!" Thinking that she had repented, he turned back, but she said: "When you come to my room, please shut the door."

It is agreed by everyone, however, that Princess Elizabeth has her mother's sunny and gracious qualities. She has endeared herself to everyone by her spontaneous friendliness. On her fourth birthday, when the crowd tried to burst into the Quadrangle at Windsor Castle to see her, she ran to the gates and blew kisses to them.

* * *

The little Princesses go every summer to Balmoral to stay with the King and Queen. There is a Royal Avenue of fir trees in the garden, the first of which was planted by Queen Victoria in 1862. Since then, each member of the Royal Family has planted a tree, and the date is marked on it. Now there is great competition between the York and Lascelles children as to whose tree has grown the fastest. At Glamis, Princess Elizabeth has her own garden. When she was only 5 years old she had three plots beside her grandmother's Dutch garden in front of the Castle. The little gardener built them up rather like sand-castles; one was decorated with shells and had on the top a tuft of pansies, and the others had solitary roots of marigolds, yellow being her favorite color.

*(Continued on Page 15)*

Frederick Thurston & Son

MARGARET AND ELIZABETH OUT FOR A CANTER IN THE NURSERY
On a Rockinghorse Once Used by Their Mother

# France's Place in the World

## *Nation Eager for a Real Reconciliation With Germany, Says M. Herriot, Who Sees Basis for International Peace in Willing Coöperation Between Democratic Peoples*

By EDOUARD HERRIOT

*France's Foremost Political Leader*

A YEAR FULL OF momentous events has just drawn to its close without, unhappily, having advanced the cause of peace to any great extent. Let us define the position in which France now finds herself in relation to the rest of the world and with regard to important political, financial and economic questions. Being a French democrat, I shall look at these questions from the same point of view as our Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Paul-Boncour—namely, that France, given a choice between a policy of international collaboration rather than a policy of force, must continue to follow the former.

The French democratic party remains firmly attached to the League of Nations and its Covenant. Personally, having in vain proposed a Protocol in 1924 which I believe would have served as a rational basis for universal peace, I am strongly in favor of the Covenant. Whenever clouds have appeared upon the horizon, whenever difficulties have been encountered, it is to the Covenant that we have looked for a solution. It is really remarkable how clearly and precisely it has pointed out the way for us. I am more strongly convinced than ever that our motto should be: "The Covenant, the whole Covenant and nothing but the Covenant."

The French democratic party not only upholds the League of Nations, but favors disarmament as well. It gave a new proof of its sincerity in this regard when, in November, 1932, it proposed a limitation of effectives and a reduction of the period of training for all the armies of Continental Europe. This proposal gives satisfaction to Germany in her demand for equal rights and grants France the security she seeks. What is the French democrats' conception of this much discussed question of security? M. Paul-Boncour has put the matter very concisely: "For a country, security resides not in its own forces alone, but also in the proportion of its forces to the forces of the other countries, and depends to a great extent upon the sentiments of peace which exist throughout the world and upon international coöperation for the maintenance of peace." Of course it is to be understood that, to protect ourselves against clandestine rearmament, we ask for an efficacious control, for ourselves and for the other nations, carrying with it the necessary sanctions.

* * *

Even though Germany has left the Disarmament Conference, we are in favor of continuing the conference and are ready to collaborate in forming an agreement just and equitable to all the nations concerned. The doctrine which we prefer is that of M. Leon Bourgeois, namely, the organization of an international force to be placed at the disposal of the League of Nations. But France's willingness to coöperate is so great that, having been unable to induce the other nations to accept this doctrine, she is continuing to make every effort to find another solution. What she requests and what no one who is acting in good faith can deny her, is that the amount of protection which shall be promised to her by the other nations be increased in proportion to the decrease which she may agree to make in her armed forces.

Because of the confusion which reigns at the Disarmament Conference, we are unable to say whether the concessions which we have made will suffice to bring about an agreement. In any event, for a country which was invaded with such rapidity in 1914, and which cannot forget the consequences of the invasion, France has gone as far in her concessions as her conscience will permit her to go. The United States refused to sign the Treaty of Peace and the agreement to come to France's aid in case of war which we requested in return for the concessions we were ready to make. Great Britain did not agree to the Geneva Protocol of 1924.

We are not complaining, but we must insist upon the fact that the security of France, surrounded as she is by powerful nations which can do terrible damage with their air forces, presents to her statesmen precise, imperative and ineluctable problems. Every clear-sighted and conscientious foreigner would feel the same way about this matter if he were a member of the French Cabinet. We do not want to be compelled to fight a second battle of the Marne. There is no sea nor channel to help us protect the lives of our soldiers and civilians in that part of our territory where we may be called upon to protect them.

For all these reasons we believe that we have been quite generous in making the concessions which we have made during the last ten years. Herr Stresemann's biography could have discouraged us, but we still persist in hoping that the two countries heretofore divided by an atrocious conflict can be brought together.

There is not a reasonably-minded Frenchman who does not desire an agreement with Germany and, if possible, a complete reconciliation. This was the goal which M. Aristide Briand sought to attain and to which I myself aspired. It was to this end that we evacuated the left bank of the Rhine earlier than was stipulated in the peace treaty and made such large concessions concerning the reparations payments. This policy was based upon the belief that the democratic forces in Germany would increase or at least be maintained. Instead they have completely vanished; they have surrendered the flag. I have not forgotten the very characteristic words of Herr Nadolny at Geneva during the summer of 1932. When I asked him whether he thought the German National Socialists strong enough to triumph, he replied: "Why no, they have made no rules to guide them in starting a revolution." Today the entire German nation, fired by an ardent nationalism, is united behind Herr Hitler.

* * *

THE PRESENT FRENCH Government has declared itself ready to discuss with the German Government, even as it is composed today, any concrete and precise proposition which shall be presented to it; this discussion to take place "in accord with the nations allied with France and to be governed by her agreements with these nations." I approve of this decision. However, unfortunately, there remains the uneasiness caused by Germany's rearmament activities concerning which M. Paul-Boncour has said: "Without a doubt, on the whole, their activity along this line is increasing."

In what measure is Germany rearming? "L'Ere Nouvelle" in its issue of Nov. 14, 1933, states that Germany has at its disposal today 1,300,000 men, trained, enrolled, armed, divided up between the Reichswehr, the reserve soldiers of the Reichswehr, the militarized police, shock troops, and home guards. The manufacture of war material such as rifles, machine guns, artillery, commercial airplanes susceptible of being immediately transformed into war planes, is being pushed forward uninterruptedly. They have perfected their transportation facilities to a high degree, as was evidenced recently when 350,000 men were transported to Nuremberg in less than three days. Deputy Jean Fabry revealed in the Chamber of Deputies that Germany allotted to herself arms which the Peace Treaty forbids her to manufacture, a light machine gun called M. G 13 made by Rhumetal and by Simson, another caliber machine gun, S. Z. 206, a light minnenwerfer, M. W. 18 and an anti-tank cannon of 37 millimeters.

Picture of M. Herriot Drawn by Jack Crawford for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Base Copyright on Map, Rand McNally & Company

EDOUARD HERRIOT: SPOKESMAN FOR FRANCE

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JOURNALISTS QUIZ HERRIOT AS HE LEAVES WHITE HOUSE

**Coming:** *An authoritative article on "Germany's Place in the World" will appear in an early issue of the Weekly Magazine Section.*

During the session of Nov. 9, 1933, M. Georges Mandel gave to the Chamber of Deputies some very disquieting information—and it has not yet been denied. He said:

"Germany has been transformed into a vast armed camp. Everything is being militarized. In the schools, the universities, military training is obligatory; then comes masked conscription, forced working periods, Hitler's militia. According to Chief-of-Staff Roehm, these troops together with the motor transportation units, form 18 divisions divided up into 59 brigades making, together with the Young Steel Helmets, a total of 900,000 men, many of whom are installed in barracks. Germany has thus at her disposal a practically permanent army of from 800,000 to 900,000 men, more than double our home army."

The police brigades possess rifles, machine guns, motorized light artillery. The manufacture of airplanes is being pushed forward with great energy; the Heinckel Company recently received an order for 100 war planes capable of making 350 kilometers an hour. A man who is well versed in the matter stated that by June, 1934, Germany will be in a position to manufacture 2500 airplanes a month. At Hamburg poison gas will be produced. Krupp will make a noiseless "77" cannon, capable of shooting to a distance of 12 kilometers.

Unhappily, these published statements have not been denied. Germany has withdrawn from the League of Nations, in whose councils we could have asked her for an explanation. We must therefore remain vigilant, especially since an international protective force has until now been refused us. But we declare once more to the whole world that no matter what our deceptions have been, in spite of the mediocre results in the face of our liberal concessions, we persist in believing that an understanding between Germany and France will be a blessing for Europe and for the world. We continue to hope that this understanding may be brought about, but it must be under the condition that our country shall be protected against a possible recurrence of the sufferings which she endured.

* * *

THE MOST IMPORTANT element in an effort to preserve the peace of the world is a strong coöperation between France and Great Britain, a country of democratic traditions and ideas. For this reason we attach a great deal of importance to the exchange of views which has taken place between the two countries concerning the question of controlling armaments. We noticed with pleasure that a man like Gen. J. H. Morgan, who was a member of the Inter-Allied Commission for Germany, insisted upon the need of a strict control, for in certain European countries the military budget is kept very secret. We are very thankful to Mr. J. L. Garvin for having explained in the London "Observer" what changes in the former disarmament proposals were made necessary by the coming of Hitlerism. The London "Daily Mail" has made quite clear that we have reason to be anxious; that the costly fortifications which we have erected along our eastern boundary lines are not a sure protection, for a future enemy can attack us by way of Belgium or Switzerland. The "Manchester Guardian" is of the opinion that Great Britain has no reason to oppose the proposed system of control. In its issue of Sept. 29, it very wisely stated: "If we make it very clear that we shall play our part energetically and impartially, peace will be assured."

We should like to convince all of our British friends, who often accuse us of harboring unfounded fears, of this incontestable truth. Whether it is a question of men or nations, weakness is a great temptation to violence. All French democrats are thankful to Mr. Stanley Baldwin for his speech of Oct. 6, delivered at Birmingham, in which he stated that, while Britain demanded a general disarmament agreement, she would keep all of her present agreements. No one doubts Britain's word; it has never been doubted. But this reassertion of her determination to keep her promises did a great deal of good; it put a stop to certain campaigns. It appears quite possible, then, for France and Great Britain to work together to find in what manner a system of security can be elaborated from the treaty of Locarno and the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which pacts both countries are determined to remain faithful. In its issue of Oct. 9, the "Manchester Guardian" asked what would be done if the Commission of Control should find that violations had been made of certain clauses of a future agreement. The two important democratic countries should study and decide between them this important problem. It is essential to the peace of the world that they remain good friends.

* * *

During the last few months, France and Italy have been drawn closer to each other. M. Paul-Boncour has stated: "I see no reason why Italy and France cannot come to an agreement on all questions concerning their respective interests anywhere and everywhere." Personally, I am not in favor of the Four-Power Pact and I voted for it only to help avoid the downfall of a Cabinet composed of my friends. I am against it because it is in opposition to the principles represented by the League of Nations. My idea, as a French democrat, is that all nations, small as well as large, should be allowed to participate in the discussion of matters affecting their destiny. I do not want to see the old, discarded ideas of diplomacy come back into vogue. The world should reflect upon this fact: It was the errors and the follies committed by the Quadruple Alliance which decided the United States, in 1823, to protect themselves by the Monroe Doctrine. But my aversion to the Four-Power Pact does not prevent me from hoping that we shall arrive at an understanding with Italy. We know the merits of the Italian people, their love of labor, their spirit of economy, their patriotism, and I do not take back a single word of the speech which I delivered at the Radical Convention at Toulouse in 1932.

Keystone

FRANCE'S GREAT STATESMAN SALUTES THE NEW WORLD ON HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK FOR A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

* * *

FRANCE INTENDS TO remain faithful to her allies of the Little Entente. She would like to see the Danubian countries come to an understanding, politically and economically; it goes without saying that whatever plan is adopted, the independence of Austria must be respected. This was our aim in organizing the Conference at Stresa in 1932. It is my opinion that Bulgaria, which country I recently visited, should be included in this group. We hope that she will arrive at an understanding with our good friends the Yugoslavs. Bulgaria is an industrious nation, tolerant, poor, but democratic and honest. May the recent meeting between the Kings of these two countries lead to an understanding!

In regard to Poland, I must confess that recent events have somewhat mystified us. She has signed a treaty of non-aggression with Germany just following the Hitler Referendum. One may conclude from her action that it is her reply to the Four-Power Pact. We are surprised at her decision, but I shall content myself with simply noting it here and not try to explain it.

Is that all there is to say concerning Europe? No. We wish to express our friendliness for the Republic of Spain and then we shall make a rapid survey of the situation in the East. Under the guidance of Mustapha Kemal, who has proved to be an excellent statesman as well as an illustrious general, the Republic of Turkey has gained the admiration of the world. I visited this country and studied its constitution and institutions. I followed the surprising evolution of the movement which brought about the voluntary abolition of Islamism. I was greatly impressed by the rapid development made in its educational institutions. Schools are being built everywhere, even in the smallest villages. Ismet Pasha carries out the orders of his chief with admirable zeal. The old French Republic should do everything in her power to aid her young sister, the Republic of Turkey.

Russia has come to an understanding with the United States; the Soviet Union has been recognized. This is a very important event politically and economically. Personally, I highly congratulate President Roosevelt on his decision, which I believe is wise and far-sighted. Political passions have prevented a fair examination of the Soviet question. No one is more opposed to Communism than I. But nothing is more false than to picture the Soviet Union as a Communistic republic. The man who guides the destinies of the Soviet Republic has had the courage to tell his countrymen that every man should be treated, not according to his needs, but according to his merits. Their present form of government can be considered dynastic and is creating little by little a class of "élites" by improvements which have been carried out in the fields of labor and education. The policy of governmental control of everything is being replaced by a policy favorable to the development of independent administrative and educational

*(Continued on Page 15)*

© Unionphoto

MAKING FRIENDS IN RUSSIA

# Cinema Evolving as New Form of Art

## *Films of 1933 Marked Great Advance in Wise Use of Special Medium . . . Productions From Studios of Several Countries Reveal Strong Tendency to Break Away From Traditions of Stage*

By E. C. Sherburne

*Art and Dramatic Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Courtesy of RKO-Radio Pictures

LITTLE WOMEN: Louisa M. Alcott's Story-Book Family as They Appeared on the Screen

FILLED WITH ACCOMPLISHMENT and promise have been a number of motion pictures produced in 1933. Rather than dwell upon the writer's notions of the "10 best films of the year," a list with which no reader would precisely agree, he would prefer to discuss a number of pictures that give a foretaste of wonders certain to come in the cinema. Magnificent as some of the recent motion pictures have seemed, surely they only point to future marvels, even as the lumbering "sky bus" devised by the Wright brothers foreshadowed in its limited speed of 40 miles an hour the amazing man-made birds that now, under full control, fly across the North American continent in a single daylight's span.

Progress in motion pictures continues because the men who make them are growing in understanding of their working medium. Gradually the film is freeing itself from limitations imposed upon it by earlier imitation of stage methods. For the stage, as a medium, is essentially as far from the film as is the printed book. Closer to the dance than to the stage is the activity of human figures in motion pictures. Dancing needs no words of explanation to make its mental and emotional projections. Words are needed in the theater to explain the thoughts and emotions connoted by the movements of the people of the play—movements that are limited by the confines of the small cube of acting space beyond the footlights. In the cinema, in its ideal state, words are seldom or never needed to explain what we see.

Time and space are telescoped in the wink of an eye on the screen, but can be shortened on the stage only with the help of some seconds or even minutes of transitional darkness to work the changes of theatrical machinery bringing a new tableau before the audience. When stage players have to represent the passage of time backward or forward at some point in the play's action there must be a considerable interval of *actual* time in which they can alter their appearances and their clothes. When the films attack the same problem, they may actually require a month to make the needed changes. But no interval need delay the story as it is told in the finished picture.

In the motion picture we deal with imaginative time, time under the mental control of the artist, and space that may be traversed and manipulated before our eyes according to the director's will. This command of time and space, then, freed from every limitation of nature, constitutes a unique element of the motion picture as a medium.

* * *

At the present time we have a motion picture that, in most of its manifestations, is a mélange of the other arts mixed with the cinema's peculiar province of projecting an optical image in motion. Let us accept this mixture and rejoice in it as a transitional phase, a phase that will more and more take a subordinate place.

Accepting this viewpoint, we can enjoy to the full the admirable elements in many of the motion pictures of today. We can praise "Cavalcade," which was made in Hollywood from an Englishman's play, because it epitomized for millions of people the sturdy patriotism that has enabled the British Empire to grow in strength through many cataclysmic ordeals. Although "The Private Life of Henry VIII" was not distinguished for its taste, either in its conception or its direction, it has brushed aside the notion that Hollywood's technical facility in film production never can be rivaled in England, where it was made.

"F. P. 1" was a German-made film revealing the same technical mastery, and so made as to exploit the film as a medium in itself, rather than as an adaptation of stage methods. In dealing melodramatically with the possibilities of an artificial island in mid-Atlantic, a refueling and service stop for an ocean air service, it visualized ideas that could never have been portrayed satisfactorily on the stage. So the motion picture is used as a medium for communicating fanciful thoughts and emotions, even as in a novel.

"Silver Dollar," the biography of a Colorado pioneer, and "Sweepings," a history of a Chicago merchant prince and his children, proved worthy examples of Hollywood's discovery of the impulses that have made America what it is, carrying on the implications of "The Covered Wagon," "Cimmaron," and "Tol'able David." The time is surely coming when the sectional character of many distinctive parts of the United States will be set before cinema spectators.

"Eskimo," although marred by a formula plot, projected a vivid panorama of life within the Arctic Circle, and gave promise of films to come showing primitive life, films happily free of Hollywood plot stencils. "Gabriel Over the White House" is another earnest of things to come in times when film makers can be honest with their material and not apologize for a hero who has a vision of a country run for the benefit of the many instead of for the few.

"Little Women" takes its place among the best pictures of the last year by popular vote of record-breaking audiences everywhere in the United States. The success of this film glorifying simple, home-loving people is a rebuke to the sophisticates who have been declaring that the public wanted only sensationalism. "Wild Boys of the Road" went part way toward a sincere treatment of the problem of the homeless boy. "Mayor of Hell" likewise was good in the parts where juvenile delinquency and its correction were pictured. The belief of some film makers in the efficacy of romance, however "sugary," to popularize a film, prevented the former picture from being anywhere near worthy of comparison with the Russian film of 1932 that apparently inspired it, "The Road to Life."

Possibly during 1934 the full significance of Mr. Walt Disney's accomplishment in producing "The Three Little Pigs" and other cartoon "shorts" will dawn upon Hollywood, and we shall have full-length films in which human figures are moved to music. Pommer and Charrel so moved Miss Lilian Harvey in "Congress Dances," and Mr. John Murray Anderson moved dancers in some such fashion several years ago in "King of Jazz." A place, let us hope, will be found in the existing scheme for a film or two expressing the director's mentality. Possibly Mr. Eric von Stroheim will be permitted to produce such a picture, one that will take its place beside his "Greed." Mr. Charles Chaplin has made director's pictures in the past, and perhaps will do so again.

Courtesy of United Artists

HENRY VIII: Catherine Howard Sings for Her King.

* * *

From France in 1933 came a director's picture, "14 Juillet," a light and ironical romance set in a humble quarter of Paris and conceived by M. René Clair. Another such picture was "Kameradschaft," a German production directed by Herr G. W. Pabst, having for its theme the coming of a sense of brotherhood between miners on the border between France and Germany, and projecting a strong feeling for international peace. The significance of these two foreign language pictures was apparent to English-speaking audiences because the visual image provided the dominant interest on the screen. Herr Pabst also directed Feodor Chaliapin in an unusual European film, "Don Quixote."

Other director's films were "Romance Sentimentale," a short experimental picture made in France by M. Eisenstein, showing the emotions of a young woman while she waits for a visitor who does not come promptly at the appointed time; "Ivan," made in the Ukranian section of Soviet Russia by M. Dovzhenko as an experiment in film autobiography in which he used human symbols to set forth his own experience in adjusting himself to the new Russia; and M. Jean Cocteau's "Le Sang d'un Poete," an essay in abstraction in which he tried to set forth on the screen the irrationality of a poet's dreams. All of these films, be it noted, rested their effects upon visualization, as distinguished from that hybrid thing, the "talkie," which forgoes the unique quality of the cinema to get 20 per cent effects by means of dialogue.

This list of films for 1933 that were, in one way or another, significant in themselves and prophetic of still finer things to come, makes no pretensions to be complete. But even these fragmentary notes are indications of the present richness and the immense possibilities of this new art which is being evolved before our eyes today.

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL IN MIDWINTER

Wide World

# Congress Goes Back to Work

## *Nationalist Sentiment in Washington Carries Threat of New World Armaments Race*

By Erwin D. Canham

*Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau*

NOBODY HAS CREDITED the Congress that assembled this week with much international importance. There is virtually nothing on the docket of the once powerful Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. No important treaties are waiting to be ratified. No bright ideas for insuring world peace are ready for scrutiny. That solitary link with the outside world, the reciprocal trade agreement plan, is just pecking at its shell. No world crisis is quivering in Congressional corridors.

And yet more genuine world importance resides in this Congress than in any that has met since the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles. Why? Because of the share Congress will have in guiding vital internal decisions that affect the world more nearly than any other set of domestic problems in any other country today.

Whether or no the United States starts the printing presses of currency inflation will touch people in Threadneedle Street and Timbuctoo. Whether that same currency is stabilized or not affects the money that jingles (or does not jingle) in pockets from Paris to Patagonia. Whether national recovery hardens into national self-containment is vitally important to the sisal grower of Siam and the shepherd of Scotland. Whether politically the United States turns to the world or away from it will affect peace and progress and dinner pails in Moscow and Tokyo, Paris and Berlin, London and Dublin, Havana and Rio, Shanghai and Manila, Ottawa and Mexico City, and—let it not be forgotten, in Boston and Boise and Memphis and Main Street.

Congress will have an enormous share in deciding these issues. Much, of course, depends upon the directives which President Roosevelt will give. But the legislature, peculiarly on broad trends of policy, is still a decisive factor. Capitol Hill tends to be an intensified small village—a cross-section of the country—which occasionally is distorted by the manipulations of a number of special interests. Sometimes the selfish lobbying interests can be counteracted by more enlightened but equally special pleaders. When this happens, the representative system works fairly accurately, whether we like its results or not. This may take place in the current session.

Therefore, we may look for a Congress which does not realize its international importance, a Congress that is lost deep in national introspection. For there is no denying that the United States has swung into the trough of the coöperative cycle. The bright new dawn of Woodrow Wilson's day has turned, even for the clever young Democrats who were at his right hand, into morbid afternoon. The American nation, it must be frankly stated, is momentarily anti-foreign. Europe is regarded as a witches' caldron of trouble best avoided. Latin America is cynically tolerated. The Far East is forgotten except by the military men, who are intensifying with considerable success their perennial fight for appropriations. It is sentiments such as these that the village on Capitol Hill will reflect.

One must, of course, offer qualifications. Jaded of the world though the generality of Americans are today (it is needless to recall that doubtless the world is much more than jaded of Americans!), this sentiment *could* change in a trice. There are vast nuclei of alert and alarmed opinion. Their influence, given half a chance, could be powerfully felt. Even uninformed opinion could swing back on the hinges, say, of a secure Franco-German agreement which bucked Europe up and America with it. After all, the nation that listens to men of all the world weekly on its radio, and celebrates Christmas on its hearth with children from every continent, cannot be fundamentally anti-foreign. It is only—as in other countries—that stupidity beyond one's own frontiers seems so much more crass!

*Currency.*—This substratum of Congressional and national opinion, however, does not enter into what the legislators will do with the currency. That is what interests the world surpassingly. Where will the dollar be tomorrow? The auguries are today fairly clear. Many members of Congress—possibly even a majority under favoring circumstances—are advocates of currency inflation. They would take the royal road to higher prices, just as they have urged this same path from the days of the greenbackers. But President Roosevelt, if he sticks to the Warren gold plan, is committed against printing-press inflation. An inflation bill could certainly not be passed over his veto. Therefore, unless the White House is willing, the world will not see Europe's old specter walk.

Early stabilization, which would doubtless do much to bring Europe to monetary stability, is in very similar case. A big nucleus in Congress favors sound money and early return to gold in company with Great Britain. But this group cannot impose its views on the President. Again, if the President chooses to stabilize, he can do so.

Though Congress is generally described as radical on monetary policy, that does not mean that a conservative minority cannot use Capitol Hill as a vast rostrum from which to proclaim its views, or that the antics of extreme inflationists may not shock and arouse the country. Indeed, paradox or not, it seems likely that Congress actually may arouse a balance of forces in the country, keep the President in the middle of the road, and promote financial steadiness.

*National Recovery and Tariffs.* Little change is likely in the present basic leanings of the national recovery program toward self-containment. The régime of higher production costs has just begun. The demands for excessive tariff protection have not yet materialized. The imports division of the NRA has not been worked overtime; it has also been in very moderate and liberal hands. True, currency depreciation has operated to some extent as a new tariff barrier. But the predictions of vast tariff stirrings have not come true. Apparently not until the end of the session, at least, will really serious tariff howls be heard on the Hill. Thus, in effect, the United States has a potential state of self-containment whose fruits have not grown, and may not grow. After all, world trade follows world demand, and if purchasing power increases in the United States, Americans will demand more rubber tires and coffee beans and Alençon lace and tweed from the islands of Harris and Lewis.

Debates, however, will begin on the Administration's reciprocity plans. Until

*(Continued on Page 14)*

—Wide World

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Seated, Left to Right—Senators Hiram W. Johnson, California; William E. Borah, Idaho; Key Pittman, Nevada, Chairman; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin; Pat Harrison, Mississippi. Standing, Left to Right—Senators J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois; Elbert D. Thomas, Utah; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin; Tom Connally, Texas; Hugo L. Black, Alabama; James P. Pope, Idaho; Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana; Nathan L. Bachman, Tennessee, and Walter G. Lamb, Clerk.

# Is War Inevitable Between Japan and th

## *Japan Fears So, Some Chinese Appear to Hope So . . . One Solution Offe*
## *U.S.-Japanese Intervention to Restore Sound Government in China, Where*

By DEMAREE BESS

*The Christian Science Monitor's Chief Correspondent in the Far East*

GENERAL SADAO ARAKI, the most influential man in Japan today, states frequently in public addresses and interviews that the greatest crisis in Japan's modern history will occur in 1935-1936, when the Washington and London naval agreements expire. This statement is echoed and amplified constantly in newspapers and magazines, and many Japanese writers go so far as to declare that those fateful years will determine whether Japan must go to war with the United States or a combination of western powers.

This idea has been dinned so thoroughly into the Japanese public mind that there is more uneasiness today about a possible war with the United States than at any previous time. The notion undoubtedly has gained a firm hold in Japan and there is even some evidence that a similar idea has made progress in the United States.

As a matter of plain common sense there seems to be less reason for war between Japan and the United States than between any other two nations on earth. They are separated by the wide Pacific, they exchange with mutual benefit a very large amount of each other's goods, and their trade in other markets is complementary to an extraordinary degree. How, then, has the United States come to assume in Japanese minds the appearance of a formidable potential enemy?

The writer has presented this question to a great variety of leaders of Japanese thought: politicians, diplomats, university professors, artists, students, financiers and business men. There has been a remarkable similarity in all the replies. Briefly, the reply has been:

> "There is only one point of conflict which can cause a war between Japan and the United States, and that is the China question."

The Japanese have settled during the last two years upon a very definite policy toward China, a policy which conflicts at many points with American policy. The United States Government enunciated in 1900, and has since supported consistently and vigorously, the integrity-of-China policy, which assumes that the Chinese can and should be permitted to evolve their own orderly government. The Japanese Government has now given its whole-hearted support to the contrary thesis, contending that the Chinese are incapable of organizing an effective government for themselves within any reasonable time, and that Japan, by virtue of her geographical position and the character of her people, should and must assume the rôle of a sort of guardian to China, with or without China's consent, for an indefinite period.

The military oligarchy, which initiated or revived this policy, has gained almost universal support for the idea. It now appears probable that Japan will utilize the occasion of the expiration of the London and Washington naval agreements to denounce officially its adherence to the doctrine of noninterference in China which has already been repudiated in fact. This is the action which is expected to cause a crisis involving the danger of war, and Japanese military and nationalist leaders are busily engaged in persuading the people that they must be prepared to fight the United States, or even a group of western powers, to defend their China policy.

* * *

It serves no useful purpose to ignore the seriousness of this situation. Japan's policy in China, more clearly defined each day, is only part of the doctrine of *shikumei*, or manifest destiny, which implies Japan's unassailable predominance in Eastern Asia. But, so far as the United States is concerned, it is the principal part, since the obvious conflict of policies in China contains the only conceivable danger of an open break between the two countries. Japanese growing insistence upon naval parity when present agreements expire is admittedly based to a large extent upon Japanese belief that a defensive war may be necessary to support its policy in China.

Japanese nationalist leaders have developed and are teaching their followers a clear-cut philosophy to support their policy in China. The man who expresses this philosophy most definitely is Professor Kojiro Sugimori, professor of political science at Waseda University, Tokyo. The writer spent an entire evening with Professor Sugimori in a frank discussion of his views, but it will suffice here to quote briefly from a pamphlet published by Professor Sugimori in October, 1932, entitled: "A Japanese View of International Morality."

In his pamphlet Professor Sugimori upholds the thesis that the control or ownership of territory must be settled, not by *status quo*, but by possession of technique, science and organizing powers necessary to its development for the common good. In the case of Manchuria, for example, he declares there are only three nations with any possible claim upon this area: China, Russia and Japan. By the test he outlines, Japan's claims are predominant.

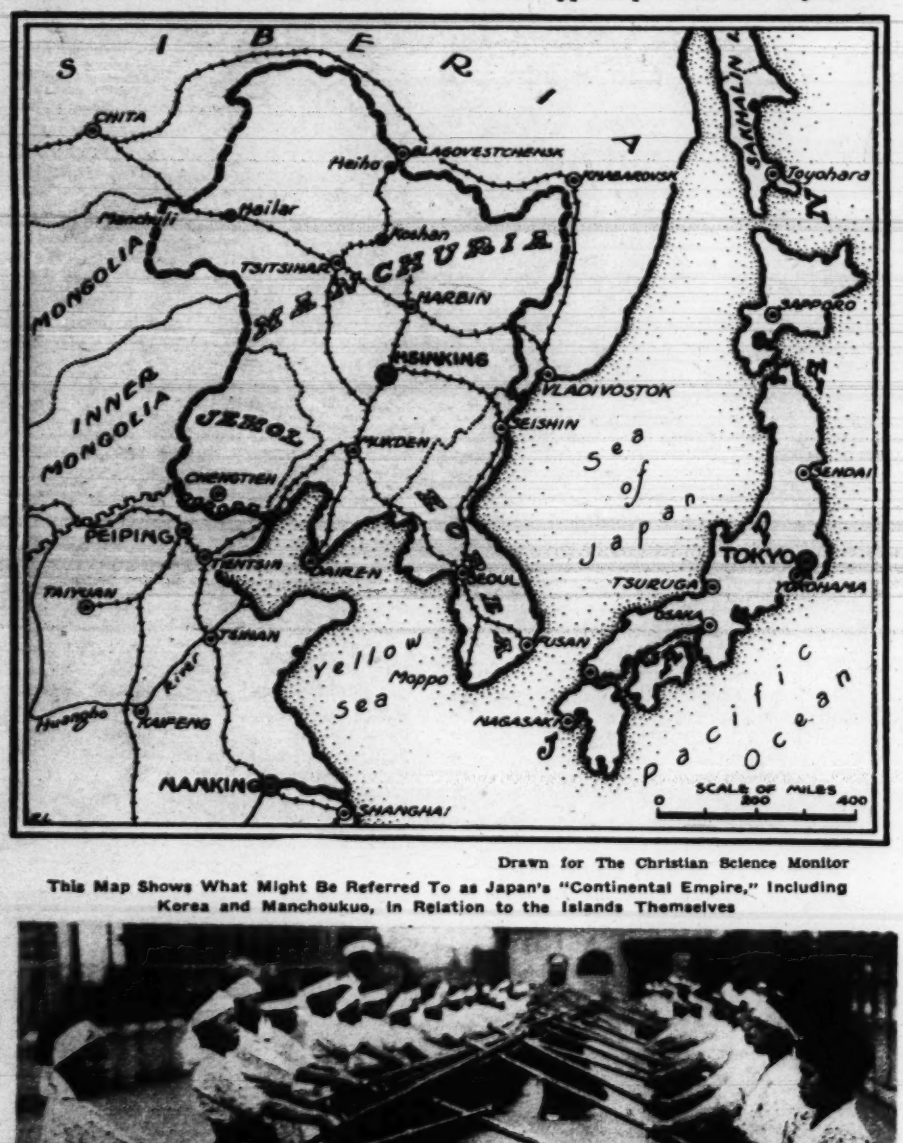
But we are chiefly interested here in Professor Sugimori's attitude toward China proper. In all Japanese minds, at least, the question of Manchuria has been permanently settled. Speaking of China, Professor Sugimori wrote:

> "A people that is capable of government, taking this as it should be, is really obligated and entitled or privileged to govern a land and the society possible on it. . . . China, in this respect as in that of industrialization, has so far been practically hopeless. . . . It is first of all Japan's responsibility, duty and right to help China by extending its goodness specifically in the form of good governing capability."

Concluding his discussion of this phase of his subject, Professor Sugimori presented this important idea:

> "As the Monroe Doctrine, in the case of the United States, has changed from its early defensive status to its later aggressive one, Japan by now ought to contribute to the Monroe Doctrine so that it may be made something more social. And she may find it methodically most appropriate to undertake that task first by readjusting her relations to the Near West (which is known to western nations as the Far East)."

One cannot talk long with any Japanese leaders of thought today without being convinced that the idea thus expressed in philosophical terms has gained almost universal approval. One feels reasonably certain that the time is not far distant when the Japanese Government, with the approval of the overwhelming majority of its people, will announce officially some form of "Monroe doctrine" for Eastern Asia, specifically for China.




Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**This Map Shows What Might Be Referred To as Japan's "Continental Empire," Including Korea and Manchoukuo, in Relation to the Islands Themselves**

J. Jay Hirs

**"Japanese . . . Leaders Are Busily Engaged in Persuading the People That They Must Be Prepared to Fight . . ."**

**LEADERS OF JAPAN'S MARC**

**General Araki and Sapuro Ishii, Parliamentary Counc Take Part in a National Defense Leagu**

It appears certain that this action is regarded as the central cause for the crisis of which Japanese leaders speak. The manner in which this announcement will be received by western nations, and particularly by the United States which has upheld for 33 years a contrary thesis, may have a direct bearing upon the question of war or peace.

* * *

A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES has served to convey to the Japanese people an impression that the United States is seeking to build up interests and influence in China which will enable the American Government and people successfully to challenge Japan's claims to predominance in Eastern Asia.

However ridiculous this idea may appear to Americans, it must be taken into account in considering relations between Japan and the United States today. Japanese newspapers and magazines emphasize these accidental circumstances so constantly that one might suspect that some Japanese leaders, for reasons of their own, desire this impression to be strengthened.

Foremost in Japanese minds is the fact that after the Sino-Japanese conflict started in 1931 an American army reserve officer, Col. John Jouett, came to China with a group of American assistants to train an effective Nanking air force. At the same time, American commercial aviation companies increased their interests in Chinese commercial aviation in coöperation with the Government at Nanking. American instructors were engaged at about the same time for the Canton military air force.

# the United States?

## Offered Is for a Joint Where Interests Clash

J. Jay Hirz

AN'S MARCH INTO ASIA
ntary Councillor to the War Office, Leaving to
fense League Ceremony in Japan.

These American activities in Chinese aviation are described frequently in the Japanese press today as "America's first line of air offense and defense."

Several Americans are employed as advisers in Nanking and Shanghai. One heads the Chinese salt monopoly administration, several others advise the Ministry of Finance, there is one in the Ministry of Railways. An American author of several books which severely criticize Japanese policy, Mr. Thomas Millard, is employed to advise Nanking concerning international policy.

The United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation made to China a $50,000,000 loan for the purchase of wheat and cotton at a time when the Chinese Government's credit was at low ebb. And at the same time the League of Nations, with which the United States is now intimately associated in Japanese minds, has embarked upon an expanded program of technical cooperation with China, under the leadership of Dr. Rachjman, who, the Japanese insist, encouraged China to initiate and persist in "armed resistance" in Manchuria.

The only American weekly printed in China, the China Weekly Review, has been for years perhaps the most severe critic of Japan in the world. The only American newspaper published at Shanghai is much more outspoken in condemning Japanese methods than any British or French newspaper in China. A number of American missionaries to China have endeavored to arouse public opinion, both in the United States and in China, against Japan.

These unconnected circumstances, lumped together, make it difficult for the Japanese to believe that they are not part of a systematic policy. In Japan the connection between Government and individuals is always very close, and Japanese naturally are inclined to judge other governmental methods by their own.

A Japanese university professor, with many years of residence abroad, was asked whether the highly educated classes in Japan were impressed by the constant emphasis upon American activities in China. After a moment's consideration of the question, he replied:

> "Let us transpose the circumstances to Mexico, which is certainly not more intimately associated with the United States than China is with Japan. Suppose that Japanese instructors were training the entire Mexican military air forces and that Japanese controlled most commercial air lines in Mexico. Suppose that Japanese published anti-American newspapers and magazines in Mexico, and that Japanese missionaries in Mexico not only toured Japan inflaming the popular mind against the United States but encouraged Mexicans in the same sentiments. Suppose that Japan made a big loan to a bankrupt Mexican Government and that Japanese advisers were engaged in many key positions by the Mexican Government. What would the educated classes in the United States think?"

It is difficult to answer such a question with assurance. It is even more difficult when one is familiar with the traditional Chinese method of playing one power against another. It may not be entirely accidental that American advisers and instructors outnumber those of all other nations in China today. The Chinese know that a war with the United States would be fatal to Japan, and that they would be freed thereby from the prospect of Japanese domination.

If the Chinese, by paying attractive salaries to a number of Americans, can help to increase Japanese fears of the United States in the hope of bringing on a war, they are too intelligent to miss the opportunity. The Government at Nanking has made offers recently to other Americans more prominent than any yet employed, suggesting compensation out of all proportion to the direct benefits their services could be to China at present. Perhaps the Chinese have in mind indirect benefits obtained from the effect upon Japanese opinion.

The writer, who has spent most of the last six years in China, is struck by the fact that one hears a great deal more in China about an "inevitable war between the United States and Japan" than one hears in Japan itself. This phrase has been repeated to the writer a score of times in recent months by Chinese officials and publicists, and even by American residents in China. It appears constantly in the Chinese press. One can only conclude that the wish is father to the thought.

These unrelated activities in China—unrelated at least so far as the United States Government is concerned—are linked in the Japanese press with official acts, all intensifying the impression of fear of the United States in Japanese minds. Few Japanese could be persuaded when it occurred, that the removal of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific was anything but a threatening gesture. Mr. Stimson's prompt and positive action in refusing to recognize Manchoukuo is regarded by many Japanese as the deciding factor in influencing the League of Nations to take the same action.

The entire picture as it appears to the Japanese is sketched here to show that American policy in China has become in Japanese minds much more aggressive than it has seemed to Americans. Military and nationalist leaders, just as the same classes might do in the United States, are using these circumstances to impress upon the people the need to prepare against the possibility of a defensive war with the United States for supremacy in China. The danger of permitting such an impression to develop unchecked appears obvious.

* * *

Is it possible to harmonize the conflicting policies of the United States and Japan regarding China? The answer to this question is of major importance to those interested in world peace.

The writer has endeavored to show that an impression is growing in Japan, partly due to unrelated circumstances and fostered to some extent by Japanese nationalists, that the United States, more than any other country, is challenging Japan's claim to that predominant influence in China which has become a keystone of national policy. The Japanese are being persuaded that they must be prepared to fight the United States if this fancied challenge is pushed too far.

A prominent Japanese leader was asked if he had any suggestion for a solution of the conflict of policies in China. He replied promptly:

> "There is one solution. Japan would welcome the coöperation of the United States in a policy of intervention in China. We Japanese feel that China needs a sort of guardianship for an indefinite period, and that this fact should be so apparent to the rest of the world by this time that only obstinacy prevents other governments from admitting it.
>
> "The League of Nations commission, which certainly cannot be accused of prejudice in favor of Japan, did admit it. If the United States would join Japan in some such guardianship, all the tension between our peoples would be relieved and the benefits to the Chinese are obvious."

Asked if he believed there is any possibility that this suggestion may be carried out, he shook his head. "I suppose it is not a practical suggestion, from the American point of view. American policy in China is, and has always been, a sort of luxury, because American interests in China are not vital. I am sorry that this is true, because if they were, you would join us in compelling the Chinese to hasten improvement of conditions in their own country. To Japan, better conditions in China are a vital necessity, and if the United States or other powers decline to join us in compelling better conditions, we shall have to go ahead alone."

A highly respected university professor in Tokyo declared: "Most Japanese are fatalists. The last two years have strengthened the impression that fate has imposed upon us the task of guardianship to the Chinese, who are much closer to us geographically and culturally than to any other nation. Our capabilities are complementary. We have the organizing ability, both political and industrial, which the Chinese lack, and we should combine our capabilities for the mutual benefit of our peoples."

The Japanese people are being taught that they are in a sense modern crusaders, and that they have a mission to save the Chinese people from their own war lords, politicians and bandits. This conception, naturally perhaps, arouses skepticism in western countries, and it is probable that some Japanese leaders who foster this idea most vigorously are not entirely sincere. But the conception has undoubtedly made a profound impression upon the public mind, and will assure popular support for any action which the Japanese Government may take in China.

* * *

In the last analysis the conflict between American and Japanese policies in China is a difference of opinion. Americans have believed, and probably still believe, that the Chinese can work

*(Continued on Page 15)*

Both Pictures © International News Photos

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA

A Branch of a New York Bank on the Bund in Hankow Is Shown Above. Below Is a View of the American Legation in Peiping, With United States Marines on Guard During a Crisis.

# A Dictator as His Mother Sees Him

## *Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria Still a 'Good and Noble Child' to His Family*

By R. H. Markham

*The Christian Science Monitor's Chief Correspondent in Eastern Europe*

WHILE EUROPE'S LITTLEST Chancellor flies from Vienna to Rome, to London and to Riccione or busies himself with tasks of state in the "Bundeskanzleramt," a small, smiling woman—as active and lively as her son—lives in an obscure, tiny farmhouse in the country.

Although few may know a great deal of the mother, almost everyone now knows who Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss is. Not only Chancellor, he is Europe's newest, as well as littlest and youngest, dictator. He holds the five important offices of Minister President, Minister of War, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria, and, in virtue of his personal prestige and influence, constitutes practically the whole state authority. His place in the world, furthermore, is by no means confined to the boundaries of little Austria. He is a world figure of the first rank, because he has come to be Europe's champion in the fight against the aggressiveness of Herr Hitler's National Socialism, and because he is the head of the only state which dreams of reviving an international Catholic Empire.

A large part of both his bravery and his devotion to religion he received from his mother, who today feels very close to her famous son. Visiting her on the farm where the Austrian Chancellor spent his childhood, I found her in a bright little room, in a very small home, five miles from the railroad station, and two miles from the nearest post office, church, and country store.

It took us four hours to get there from Vienna, although it is not more than 75 miles away. We traveled an hour on the main railway line up the Danube River toward Salzburg, then changed to a narrow-gauge line, going toward the famous mountain resort, Mariazell, and after a few miles on that, boarded another tiny train with two passenger cars and two milk cars, that winds among the low hills of the Danube valley. We got off at the little town of Mank, caught a bus to the crossroad grocery store at Kirnberg, and, arriving there, asked the son of the grocer to take us to the Dollfuss farm in his automobile.

* * *

We were in a delightful land, whose fruitful, wide valleys and gentle slopes are pleasanter than the barrenness of majestic peaks or the monotony of flat plains. Everybody we met talked to us freely and enthusiastically of the Little Chancellor and his family. In a few minutes we were to see the farmhouse where Europe's most genial dictator was reared. And talk to his mother.

Our chauffeur, a neighbor of the Dollfuss family, brought his car to a stop in front of the farmhouse door. There was no one to be seen, but after knocking we found ourselves in a large hall with a young village woman, a little boy, and a tall, lean, gray-haired peasant, whose stern face unmistakably displayed disapproval, and who gave us no word of welcome.

"Why did you come right up here in front of the house?" he asked severely. "That's the fourth auto in three days. I can't be fixing the road all the time."

The peasant plainly was not glad to see us. When we asked him if he was the foster father of the Chancellor of Austria, he barely interrupted his reproaches with a curt "Yes." At the moment he was interested in his farm and not in curious visitors intent on talking about the Prime Minister, who happened to be his son. When we asked him if we could see the Premier's mother he said sharply, "No, she's sick in bed." He let us know that he was tired of city visitors. "They always want something," he said. "They all come with requests."

"But we don't want anything at all," said the tactful Austrian lady who was accompanying me, "we just want to learn about the Chancellor's early home, to write about it. We are giving, and not taking," she insisted.

But the stern villager couldn't see what we were giving. However, he didn't tell us to get out, so we didn't. Instead, we asked the name of the bright little boy beside him.

"Engelbert," was the dry response.

"Named after the Prime Minister? And is his nephew?" we ventured.

"Yes, he calls him Uncle Bert."

"And when Uncle Bert was this age did he live in this farmhouse?"

"Yes, until he was twelve."

"Walking 'way into the village to school every day?"

"Yes, two miles."

"And when there were snowstorms?"

"Oh, he enjoyed that most of all!" and the hardy old farmer laughed.

That laughing was an encouraging sign.

Then a beautiful large black dog came rushing up full of ardor and cordiality. He jumped all over me, saying "Welcome" and "Come in." And he got me quite muddy, too. So in a way we were even. We messed up the farmer's soft road, his dog messed us up. We were getting onto a friendlier basis.

And the next thing we knew, little Bertie's grandpa, who was also the clumsy dog's proprietor, gruffly said, "Take places." That meant "Sit down." But we couldn't sit on the doorstep, so we were permitted to enter the farmhouse parlor and were shown seats.

* * *

It was a plain, almost bare room. There was a fireplace, a mantelpiece, a table and benches, a few posters of the Chancellor on the walls, and two pamphlets about him hanging from the mantelpiece. Here, 30 years ago, tiny Engelbert Dollfuss, after tramping home from school had studied his lessons, read his Bible, learned the catechism, and, together with three brothers and a sister, experienced the joys and sorrows of peasant life.

Our host treated us to bread and cider, showed us some photographs of the family, and, after a rather long wait, told us we might now go and see the Chancellor's mother.

"But isn't she here in the house?" we asked in surprise.

"No, we have turned this house over to a son and daughter," said the father, "the mother and I live in a little house across the way."

Underwood & Underwood

MOTHER OF THE AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

With His Foster Father in the Doorway of Their Farm Home.

© Keystone

CHANCELLOR DOLLFUSS ABOUT TO MAKE A FLIGHT BETWEEN CAPITALS

The Airplane Has Become One of the Chief Assistants of Modern Statesmen

We betook ourselves to a tiny cottage near by, and on being conducted into one of its two rooms, found a bright, cheerful, little woman sitting up in bed knitting. She was not sick, she assured us, but because of a sore foot she did not feel able to move about. Her hair was combed back tight from her forehead. She wore a simple hand-knitted pink jacket and had a small feather tick over her knees. The bedclothes were of the plainest. We took a brown wrapper hanging on the end of the wardrobe and put it about her shoulders, for she was sitting by a window. All was very plain, scrupulously clean and neat. There were curtains at the small windows, and large religious pictures on the walls. On the table was a magazine containing photographs of the Chancellor, about whom the mother was glad to talk.

And she displayed no feeling of awe or undue pride. She still thinks of her son more as "Bert" than as the dictator of Austria. She continues to look upon him as her good and noble child.

"He always was a good boy," she said. "He studied faithfully at school and regularly went to church. He knew the books of the Bible before he was 6 and had read much of it by that time. One of his first ambitions was to be a ministrant or priest's helper, at the church services, and one of his first disappointments was that all of the vestments were too large for him, he was such a tiny boy."

Finally, they were able to make a robe over to fit him, and Engelbert Dollfuss radiantly performed his first public task. And the priest, whom he helped, exercised an enormous and useful influence over his later life, helping him to get an education.

"And when did you first feel that your son was going to be a great man?" the parents were asked.

"Never," they both replied naïvely. "It all came gradually, step by step. He just advanced from one position to another. And never with protection or 'pull.' He was constantly given bigger and bigger jobs because he showed he could do them. He has always done them well." And the mother related how, year by year, her son had passed from the primary school to the Chancellorship of Austria, which he received at the age of 40.

"No, he never did much farm work," the foster father said, in answer to a question. "He was always too small, and he left home at 12 to go to high school. But he loved the farm and outdoor life, returning here every vacation."

"He helped in the house," the mother added, "he was like a nurse to his brothers and sisters, all of whom were younger than he."

"Does he ever come back to the farm now?"

"Oh, yes," said the mother, "but not so often as he used to. He's too busy."

"But, you're surely glad that he can be so useful to his country, even though you don't see so much of him?"

"I ought to be," she said hesitantly, "but it's dangerous to be Chancellor. I'm always worried about him. I go to see him sometimes. He invites me to Vienna, and introduces me to his friends there."

The mother said this with joy, but no pride. It was too natural a thing for pride. It would have seemed out of place for a mother to be proud of being well-treated by her boy.

"I was in Vienna recently," she said, "and during the 16 days I was there, the Chancellor came to see me six times, though during this period he was wounded by a man who tried to take his life."

Today the mother of Austria's Chancellor, the Little Man who holds five ministries, is sitting in her bare little farmhouse, far from the main road. Her whole life has been lived there. Her heart is in the country and she would find Vienna lonely. Her mission is on the farm. There she best helps her son in his extremely difficult task, by giving a demonstration of thrift, frugality and devotion. She asks no favors and seeks no luxuries. She has not altered her hard farm régime in the slightest degree. She wears the same clothes, eats the same food, and does the same work as formerly. Her highest ideals are service and duty. Her inspiration comes from love for her family and faith in God. And she sets a noble example to all.

# Among the New Books

## Mexico Speaks

**The Journey of the Flame**, by Antonio de Fierro Blanco. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

EVER SINCE Bernal Diaz del Castillo wrote his epic of Cortés and the Conquest, books on Mexico have held a fascination for the rest of the world. Within the past decade there has been a rediscovery of the country south of the Rio Grande, and books have literally been pouring from the presses to explain, analyze, record and foretell every phase of Mexican life. Many of these books make the same mistake with regard to Mexico which has been made consistently and persistently with regard to the American Indian; they persist in regarding this dark-skinned neighbor as something of a freak, whereas to himself he appears a perfectly normal human being leading a perfectly normal life; if there is any freakishness it is, to him, north of the border. And here is a book in which Mexico speaks.

For it must be realized that Mexico is (or was until very recently) neither Spanish or Indian, but Mexican, a race and a culture to be explained perhaps by a fusion of types under a peculiar climate, or perhaps as inexplicable as the phenomenon of the American, who, whatever he may be, is certainly not a combination of all his Indian and European forbears. This culture and this society persisted from shortly after the Conquest until the present rise of "Indianismo," and it bids fair to outlast even that attempt to put new life into the weary and long-down-trodden native. It takes a long time for anything to happen in Mexico.

* * *

And Antonio de Fierro Blanco has chosen the ideal time and place to set his picture of this Mexico which is in general a sealed book to the scholar as well as to the visitor. This "Flame" is represented as an old man who celebrates his one-hundredth birthday with a barbecue and by telling the story of the one great adventure which stood out in his memory above a lifetime of adventure. He was born at a village on the tip of Lower California, the son of a native woman and a red-haired Irish sailor whom local tradition would have an Irish king; and local tongues soon softened his patronymic from O'Brien to Obrigón, and as promptly transformed his baptismal name to Juan Colorado, Red John. But the Indians called him "The Flame" because he had learned to use brush fires in fighting them. His boyhood was spent in abject poverty and thrilling adventures.

At the age of 12, having become involved in a family feud of major proportions, he seized on a fortunate opportunity to accompany Don Firmin Sanhudo, the King's Inspector-General, on a tour of the Californias. This journey was made in regal state; Don Firmin represented the King's person, the majesty of that once all-powerful feudal lord of the Americas; Mexico was slipping now from his grasp, but Don Firmin's visit of inspection was for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Californias could be saved for the Crown. So he took with him his wife and children, his personal bodyguard of Maya knife-men, his leather-armored soldiers, and a great army of servants; and the march lasted two years. Over mountain and desert, by seashore and orchard, past mission and town, through hardship and danger from man and beast they wound their slow way at last to San Francisco and a ship home. But for Juan Colorado there was the way back through the desert, armed with money and with land patents from his grateful master which were to make him in time one of the lords of that feudal Mexico which passed with Diaz.

* * *

His tale is rich in anecdote of his desert home village; of the peninsula with its flora and fauna, its wild men and its so-called civilized conquerors; of its missions and their miracles of husbandry; of the triumphs and failures of the religious orders; of the pearl divers of La Paz; of noble Spaniards living in lordly exile; of corrupt officials and the King's justice; of the promise of the great new land of Upper California, so soon to be swept under by the American tide; a whole culture of a very definite and vital sort, whose story is now only a fading memory. And it is rich in folk wisdom, in personal philosophy, in astuteness, in an unquenchable joy in living, in personal loyalty, and in a quick, bright personal honor. It is a book in which one may escape for a time from the pallor of civilization and live an elemental existence, remote and free.

*(Continued on Page 12)*

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SVEN HEDIN

## Riddles Unsolved

**Riddles of the Gobi Desert**, by Sven Hedin. London: Routledge. 18s. net. New York: Dutton. $5.

THE PREDOMINANT, THOUGH perhaps erroneous, impression left after reading Dr. Sven Hedin's latest book, "Riddles of the Gobi Desert," is that the interior of China is peopled principally by Swedes. Everywhere Sven Hedin went, the Swedes were sure to be. Some of the males were members of the exploratory invasion of China on which he and they have been engaged since 1927. Others, of both sexes, were missionaries. Some were doctors; others merchants, and the rest—just Swedes.

So enthusiastic is Dr. Hedin over the indisputable efficiency and hospitality of his countrymen and women, that it is not till the fifteenth chapter that we actually get to the Gobi Desert. Even then we soon get away from it again. And its riddles remain unsolved to the bitter end. Moreover, we are not helped in our efforts to solve them by the fact that the only map provided is the same one that appeared in Dr. Hedin's previous book, "Across the Gobi Desert," which was published two years ago. Hardly any of the places mentioned in the second volume are so much as marked on the map. Those that are marked are generally spelt differently. To this extent, at least, the book creates new problems for the reader

Except for a historically interesting chapter on the assassination of Yang Tseng-hsin, Governor-General of Sinkiang, the first half of "Riddles of the Gobi Desert" deals mainly in trivialities. In the second half, however, are several chapters which are well worth while. Perhaps the best of them is the story of Dr. Nils G. Hörner's journey to the ambient lake, Lop-Nor.

Here is one characteristic passage from Dr. Hörner's story: "Oddly, here were three men travelling and getting on splendidly together: a Swede, a Mongol and a Tibetan. The Swede himself understood neither Mongolian nor Tibetan, the Mongol neither Swedish nor Tibetan, the Tibetan neither Swedish nor Mongolian. And none of us understood a word of the Turki language that is spoken in the country in which we are travelling.

"But things go splendidly for all that. The Tibetan speaks Chinese and knows a couple of dozen words of English. The Swede, that is to say, I, knows perhaps a couple of dozen words of Chinese beside the numerals. . . . This did not prevent us understanding one another perfectly. As for Turki, we have no need for it, seeing that we never meet any of the natives of the country."

Which, of course, only goes to support the contention put forward at the beginning of this review—that the interior of China (but for one Mongolian and one Tibetan) is peopled principally by Swedes.

A. G. L.

## Inside the Peace Conferences

**Lord Riddell's Intimate Diary of the Peace Conference and After.** London: Gollancz. 18s. net.

WE WHO WERE privileged to meet Lord Riddell on terms of friendship at the Peace Conference in Paris and at those which were held at London, San Remo, Brussels, Spa, Cannes and other places, know that he is distinguished by a remarkable sense of humor. These meetings were solemn affairs, but Lord Riddell made them human. He was witty himself, and was the cause of wit in others. It is therefore to be expected that his diary should be full of pleasant observations.

It is. Yet some of us who remember various incidents, some of them important, will regret that he has thought fit to make a number of omissions. Personally, I should have liked to find some sidelights on an episode in which I was an actor: namely, the plea which Mr. Lloyd George made for a more reasonable peace, and which I considered proper to reproduce in the form of an interview, with the result that hundreds of British members of Parliament rose in revolt. It would be interesting to have the intimate comments of Mr. Lloyd George. Undoubtedly he spoke his mind freely to Lord Riddell. Undoubtedly he condemned highly placed personages who wrecked his good intentions. But Lord Riddell apparently wishes to spare everybody's feelings.

* * *

If one began to quote there might be no end. Yet one must quote. There is a story about Curzon who, when he went to the Foreign Office, protested against the inkstand of brass and glass. "The Secretary of State must have one of crystal and silver." When Constantinople was under discussion, Clemenceau said to Wilson, "When you cease to be President we will make you Grand Turk." When Clemenceau was asked to dismiss an incompetent Minister, he refused, saying: "May I remind you that Rome was not saved by eagles?" Again when Clemenceau had trouble with Poincaré, he whispered in Lloyd George's ear, "I wish you would lend me your George V."

In the intervals of negotiations they took automobile excursions. One of them said dejectedly, "This is a sad way of taking one's pleasure—rushing through the country at 60 miles an hour, and lunching in a wood!" Lloyd George thought that the finest opening of a speech he ever heard was that of Bryan: "Some people will say that I have run my course; some will say that I have not fought the fight; but no one can say that I have not kept the faith."

There was a hard struggle for the publication of the peace terms at the same time as they were handed to the Germans. There was also opposition to the presence of the journalists when the peace terms were given to the Germans. We were, however, admitted, and sat behind the German delegates.

* * *

"As the Germans walked in, after a moment's hesitation everyone stood up. When Brockdorff-Rantzau was taking off his coat, I noticed that his face was covered with beads of perspiration. . . . Clemenceau rose and began the proceedings in his usual concise and businesslike way. He delivered a short speech which everyone felt was appropriate to the occasion—not a word too much or too little. He gave no evidence of nervousness and was never at a loss for a word. As he spoke, one felt that one was in the presence of a great historic figure, the spokesman of hundreds of millions of people, but as calm and unperturbed as if he were speaking in the Chamber of Deputies."

Brockdorff-Rantzau replied pungently, and, as Wilson declared, tactlessly. Clemenceau tapped the table with an ivory paperknife, which snapped and broke. Wilson toyed with a pencil. Lloyd George shifted in his seat as if about to get up and assault somebody.

Sir William Orpen painted the portrait of President Wilson. Thereupon the President said, " 'See, he has given me two good lappets' (pointing to the bottom of his jaws, showing in the picture as full and overhanging) 'I don't know whether I look like that.'

"Riddell: I think that most of you people who have to speak so much de-

*(Continued on Page 13)*

# The New Humility

**Limitations of Science**, by J. W. N. Sullivan. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Viking. $2.75.

SELDOM DOES A book of natural science, whether purely expert or expository, light upon so felicitous a title as Mr. Sullivan's. Let me illustrate what I mean by a comparative example. One of the tenets of the modern physical sciences is that the universe as a whole is expanding into a dead level of uniformity, or, in other words, that its atomic energy through the intense radiation occasioned by the annihilation of matter is running down. Contemporary speculation upon the "four-dimensional continuum" which natural science now calls the universe postulates a highly organized world sprung suddenly into being some two thousand million years ago and becoming "more and more degraded ever since." The human observer of this purposeless radiation, unconcerned with life or consciousness, is oppressed by the sense of its gigantic pointlessness.

But now look at the other side of the picture. With great skill and an elegant persuasiveness Mr. Sullivan traces the successive phases of discovery which have culminated in the destruction both of the Euclidean geometry and of the Newtonian method which was based on it. To Newton space, time and matter were the ultimate realities of natural science. The moderns have obliterated the distinction between space and time; they have demonstrated that energy itself is atomic, that the electrons are "disembodied charges of electricity," that the mechanistic explanation of matter and motion is untenable and that the solid Newtonian concepts are but aspects of a deeper reality. They have not even let the fundamental law of causality alone, for the recent theory of the indeterminacy of the atom in its motions upsets the causal determination of the older natural science and endows the universal process with a measure of free will.

The effects of this change of attitude have been revolutionary. Since nature can no longer be represented in terms of matter and motion, and since the constitution of the universe appears to be mental rather than material, natural science no longer opposes a dogmatic skepticism to the belief that life possesses a "transcendental significance."

In Mr. Sullivan's own words: "We are no longer required to believe that our response to beauty or the mystic's sense of communion with God have no objective counterpart." They may be "clues to the nature of reality." Thus acting as an interpreter of modern physics, Mr. Sullivan subjects to severe criticism the doctrine of the Behaviorists that mental processes are identical with bodily movements, that thought is a kind of incipient speech movement and that mind is built up out of Pavlov's conditioned reflexes. He points to the inadequacy of biological conceptions which ignore the orderly, progressive and upward tendency of evolution and cling obstinately to the antiquated notion of man as "an entirely accidental by-product of a huge, mindless, purposeless, mathematical machine." While physics declares the nature of the universe to be mental, biology formalizes into a creed that portion of the Darwinian theory of "random variations" which both mechanizes and renders purposeless the whole surge of life from the amœba to man.

Physics, then, confronts us with an apparent contradiction. On the one hand, we have an expanding universe whose energies are being fruitlessly dissipated into a stagnant nothingness: on the other, mental and spiritual values are admitted to be no longer incompatible with the inherent nature of things. Herein we note the just and apposite quality of Mr. Sullivan's title, so ably supported in his text. Physical science has ceased to propound its laws as infallible dogmas. It declares that its business is only with structure. All it knows of entities is their mathematical aspects; of their nature or reality it knows nothing at all. Its knowledge is recognized as partial, and it is to be observed how diametrically opposite is this new humility from the arrogant assumptions of the older mechanistic dogma of the universe as a self-created feat of engineering, wound up and running of its own volition. That dogma, surviving only in biology, in parts of the Freudian gospel and in the ridiculous claims of the Behaviorists, arrogated to itself much the same kind of authority as the dictator does in politics. Vision, religious institutions, poetry, beauty and the mind and emotions of men were all dragged into its sway. But modern physics, in the very process of unraveling its marvelous discoveries, has revealed how inscrutable are the bourns beyond them and how restricted the empire of natural science has become. Thus, Mr. Sullivan's book is truly named "Limitations of Science."

He ends a remarkably lucid and graceful exposition of these and other matters by calling upon biology to be no longer content with its own poverty and to make a new synthesis with the physics which is inclined to enrich even the inorganic with some of the properties of consciousness.

H. J. MASSINGHAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Tail Piece From "The Farmer's Year," Written and Engraved by Clare Leighton (Longmans Green).

# The Theater and Mr. Ervine

**The Theater in My Time**, by St. John Ervine. London: Rich & Cowan, Ltd. 6s. net.

ST. JOHN ERVINE'S exhilarating talents are hardly of the kind required for the writing of a book of this nature. There are two obvious ways in which a survey of the theater of our time might have value. A descriptive journalist of genius like Hazlitt could make us share with him his experiences in watching the great actors of his age. Mr. Ervine has the right experience for this kind of essay. He has seen Irving and Ellen Terry and most of the other distinguished players of his period; but he is either unable or unwilling (except in the case of Miss Terry) to describe them vividly. On the other hand, this survey might have been a careful and scholarly examination of the main trends of the theater and the drama in the period under discussion. But for this aspect of his task Mr. Ervine lacks both restraint and judgment.

It is amusing to read that Mr. Ervine does not like people who go to the theater with "distended stomachs" (which is his playful way of referring to the practice of late dinner); and to notice that in his opinion the post-war generation of young people like to find their entertainments in "swift ironmongery" (a phrase that refers to anything from tinned food to motor cars). But this cheerful exuberance of phrase, this high-spiritedly good-humored bad temper, does not predispose one to lend him any very serious attention. Nor is one's judgment exactly impressed when he approves William Archer's opinion that the drama of the early twentieth century will one day be regarded as superior to that of the Elizabethan age with the remark "Remove Shakespeare, and how little is left with which to glorify the stage of his time." Remove the Prince of Denmark, and how little is left with which to glorify the play of "Hamlet."

Mr. Ervine notes that during the last 50 years electric light has supplanted gas in the London theater, the orchestra has vanished either completely or relatively under imitation palm leaves, the actor-manager has departed, type-casting has come into being, the repertory theaters have flourished and actors have become accepted in respectable society. The principal change, however, that has come over the theater during the period in which it has been under his observation is the passing of authority from the actor to the author, with a swing in later years toward the producer. On the whole, though his mood appears subject to alteration, Mr. Ervine seems to approve the sovereignty of the author; most definitely he dislikes the control of the producer.

H. H.

## Mexico Speaks

*(Continued from Page 11)*

There would appear to be a mystery about the author; he is said by the publishers to be an octogenarian who has spent a great deal of his life in Spanish America. But his style is that of a vigorous maturity, terse, salty and yet with a kind of brittle, desert poetry in it. It denotes long practice in literary composition. And he knows his Mexico with the knowledge that comes of great love. There is even some doubt of the category into which the book falls; it is labeled a historical novel, but it might well be history or memoirs. But whoever Fierro Blanco may be, he has added something new and vital to the literature on Mexico; and it may well be that he has added something to the literature of the world.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

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# Something Less Than Divine

**The Queen and Mr. Gladstone.** Second Series. Edited by Philip Guedalla. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 25s. net.

"'I AM INCLINED,' SAID Queen Victoria to Lord John Russell, 'to believe in the Divine Right of Kings; are you?' 'As a loyal subject of the House of Hanover,' replied Lord John, 'I am not.'" The whole of this book is a commentary on that little dialogue; and its tendency is to make its readers reflect on the advantages of Republicanism. It shows what may happen when a somewhat obstinate and narrow-minded person is placed, by the fortuity of birth, in a position of power from which it is impossible to eject her. Great Britain is, it is true, a "crowned Republic"; but Victoria, flattered and bemused by Disraeli, came to imagine that the Crown was everything and the Republic nothing.

There is something unpleasant even in the merely conventional compliments which royalty habitually receives, and which it can hardly, in the long run, help taking seriously. "Mr. Gladstone with his humble duty reminds Your Majesty that Your Majesty was pleased generously to recommend"; "Mr. Gladstone has had the honor to receive Your Majesty's gracious letter." This reminds one of the prostrations and salaams that the Persians made to Ahasuerus. But, meaningless as it is, it assumes importance when it leads Queen Victoria to lecture her "servants" like a schoolmaster "carpeting" his boys. In 1883 Gladstone took a holiday cruise in the North Sea with Tennyson and others, and committed the terrible crime of landing at Copenhagen, where he met the Tsar and the King of Greece. There was no suggestion that there was anything political about the incident; but he had set foot on a foreign shore without asking the royal permission: and "the Queen was *very much* surprised, to say the least," that he had done so without communicating first with her. Gladstone had to offer "his humble apology": he had done it without reflection; and Her Majesty graciously accepted it.

All this was comparatively trivial. But unhappily the Queen had now, under Disraeli's influence, become a Die-hard Tory and Imperialist; nor did she take the slightest pains to conceal her feelings. It is the first duty of a constitutional monarch to accept, with at least apparent grace, whatever ministry the electors may give him. This the Queen could never see. Even after Disraeli's defeat she consulted him; and there was scarcely a measure proposed by the Liberals that she did not almost openly object to.

Her motives were often petty and personal. Garnet Wolseley had quarreled with the Duke of Cambridge, who, as the Queen's cousin, was Commander-in-Chief. It took months to break down her reluctance to make Wolseley a peer. Against Gladstone's Irish policy she raged unceasingly; and when, in 1885, the slaying of Gordon was announced, she was guilty of the unpardonable sin of sending an open telegram censuring her own ministers for the disaster. This culminated at length in personal discourtesy. Disraeli had been allowed, in private interviews, to take a chair—though he always carefully put it back against the wall before he departed. Gladstone, though much older, she often kept standing for hours.

Rumors of this spread abroad, and the indignation of the younger Liberals was keen. But Gladstone, whose patience and magnanimity were extreme, always stood between the Queen and Radical wrath. He received scant thanks. At the age of 85, having been 60 years in Parliament, and having served the Crown loyally for 30, he resigned, and came to say farewell. A chilly interview, and a chillier letter, marked the end of the long acquaintance.

Mr. Guedalla has edited the correspondence admirably; and his introduction, in which his heightened and telling style has full play, traces the growing estrangement through all its stages with insight and lucidity. He is as impartial as it is easy to be; but his sympathies, inevitably, are with the minister rather than with the monarch. The reader, however, can decide for himself, for the letters are there to give him full materials for forming a judgment. As for the present writer, he can only say that the book has even deepened his admiration of one of the greatest statesmen, and one of the truest Christian gentlemen, of the nineteenth century.

E. E. KELLETT

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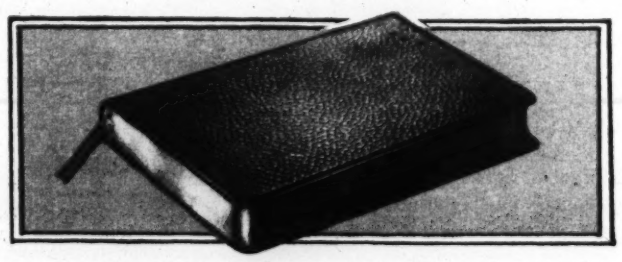

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# Twentieth-Century Icarus

**Icaro**, by Lauro de Bossis. With a translation from the Italian by Ruth Draper and a preface by Gilbert Murray. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

IT APPEARS NOT unlikely that Lauro de Bossis will be remembered as one of the most romantic figures of this age, one whose character and career are destined to become legendary, like Rupert Brooke's or Colonel Lawrence's. Not alas! in his own country, where doubtless his name is never mentioned. But abroad his fame has grown gradually since that October day two years ago when he made his daring flight over Rome, scattering by the thousand the leaflets which he had addressed to the King of Italy and to the People of Rome. Having made his gesture, having accomplished his task, he disappeared westward across the Mediterranean; and he has never been heard of since. Was his machine wrecked, or was it brought down by a military pursuit plane sent after him by the Fascist Government? His fate is unknown.

Born in a family of ancient traditions and high culture, Lauro de Bossis at first accepted the Fascist Revolution with enthusiasm; but experience disillusioned him, and inspired by the liberal sentiments inherited from the days of the Risorgimento, he turned against the Régime. With colleagues, some of whom are now in prison, he secretly circulated propaganda against the Government; and when the conspiracy was discovered and his companions were arrested it happened that he was temporarily out of Italy and so escaped trial and imprisonment. Henceforth he was an exile.

* * *

A lover of his native literature, he compiled that "Golden Book of Italian Verse," which is perhaps the most beautiful of all anthologies of Italian poetry. A young philosopher, he planned a study of the implications of speculative thought from the days of Galileo to the present time. A student of anthropology, he translated Frazer's "Golden Bough" into Italian. He was also a poet; and his tragedy on the subject of the flight of Icarus was awarded the prize for poetry at the Olympic Games competition at Amsterdam in 1927. These varied intellectual pursuits did not turn him from what he held to be his mission in life—to combat Fascism. He learned to fly; he composed his addresses to the King and the Roman People; he made his gesture.

"Icaro" remains as his lasting memorial. Miss Ruth Draper has translated it into impeccable English with a wise softening of the rhetorical phrases which, natural in Italian, might have been perilously near bombast in a too literal English rendering. The original Italian poetry and the prose translation are printed on opposing pages. Prof. Gilbert Murray contributes a brief sympathetic foreword. The Oxford Press has published the tragedy in a beautiful and appropriately austere format. The book is a worthy memorial to a poet and scholar and hero.

* * *

We remarked just now upon the rhetorical tradition which is native to Italian. Actually there is far less of it here than one might have expected. In outline the drama is severe and restrained; in style and imagery its self-control is equally marked The verse-forms, even of the Choruses, are simple almost to barrenness, though never dry or jejune. The scene is of course laid at Cnossos; the time, the flowering of the Minoan civilization. The love-themes, introducing Phædra and Pasiphaë, which in the handling by some poets might have flowered to rankness, are kept in the background except that the fall of Icarus is due to the vengeance of Pasiphaë, who, spurned by Icarus, prays to her father the Sun to punish the audacious youth.

The most impressive figure is that of Dædalus, representative of man's untiring pursuit of knowledge. He, a prisoner of King Minos, has devised the labyrinth. He has discovered iron (in a striking episode we see the Bronze Age yielding place to the Age of Iron). In secret he has invented the great wings upon which his son soars skyward. Dædalus is the devotee of two divinities: the Heart of Man and the Unknown. The drama does not quite maintain itself upon this lofty plane. About halfway through it seems to sink into a prophecy of the time to come when men shall have indeed learned to fly. But it rises again at the close when Theseus and his fellow Athenians appear upon the stage bearing the corpse of the intrepid youth.

In its dignity and reticence and structural excellence this tragedy in the Greek tradition is a remarkable performance. An added interest attaches to it from the circumstances of the poet's own last flight; but it should not be read or judged solely for its autobiographical appropriateness. It is a fine and moving work of art.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

# Religion in Russia

**Religion and Communism**, by Julius F. Hecker. London: Chapman & Hall. 8s. 6d. net.

UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY of the Russian Communists toward all forms of religious practice and their determination to make of the Russians a nation of atheists within the shortest possible time have excited regret and indignation among believers of various faiths throughout the world. There has, however, been little effort to inquire into the background of the Communist attitude toward religion; and descriptions of the methods of anti-religious propaganda which are employed in the Soviet Union have usually been superficial.

Dr. Hecker possesses some excellent qualifications for elucidating the causes, features and probable outcome of the campaign against religion in Russia. Born in Riga and a resident of Moscow for more than a decade, with an unusual combination of past ministerial experience and sympathy with Communist social and economic ideas, he is better able to see the various aspects of the situation in perspective and to pronounce dispassionate judgments than would be the convinced partisan of either side.

* * *

The author makes an important and valuable point and corrects a familiar illusion in his first chapter when he writes: "There is a tendency among some writers on Communism to interpret Communist opposition to organized religion as an opposition to the abuses of religion, but not to religion in its pure state. This is a great error. Communists, particularly Lenin, have always emphasized that reformed, modernized, socialized and every other improved religion is worse than the old orthodox reactionary religion."

The book is a well-rounded study of the various Russian conceptions of religion, ending in the dogmatic atheism of the Communists, with their Marxist slogan: "Religion is opium for the people." Perhaps the greatest measure of topical interest is attached to the last four chapters, where Dr. Hecker discusses the methods and results of the intensified drive against religion which coincided with the adoption of the Five-Year Plan. While he is discreetly silent about some of the administrative practices which make the active profession and propaganda of religion in Russia somewhat difficult, he is full and illuminating in his description of the activities of the so-called Union of Militant Atheists, the central organization for anti-religious propaganda.

While restrictions on the publication of religious books and periodicals and on public advocacy of religious faith (apart from strictly religious ceremonies, performed in churches) leave the field open to the advocates of atheism, the success of their propaganda, according to Dr. Hecker, is scarcely proportionate to its wide volume. Thus the Union enrolled only 30 per cent of the adults and only 17 per cent of the children which an ambitious Five-Year Plan had prescribed. Much of the atheistic literature which Dr. Hecker has examined in Moscow libraries has never been read.

* * *

What has happened, however, is that while most Russians are bored by disquisitions on atheism, there is also a decline in religious affiliation, as a result of the pressure of new interests evoked by the industrialization of the country and by the changes in agriculture, and because of the systematic discouragement, through a great variety of agencies, of religious interest in the younger generation. Dr. Hecker believes that the anti-religious museums, which have been set up all over the country, represent the most effective form of popular propaganda, while literature and drama, especially the latter, are pressed into service in the campaign against religion. So, as the author writes: "The religious character in the drama is presented either as a villain or an idiot, with the intention thereby to characterize religion as anti-social."

Looking into the more or less distant future, Dr. Hecker expresses the belief that some new form of religion will enrich the life of the future Communist society, which, as he thinks, will be interested "not in the negation of the past, but in the affirmation of the new life." About the outlines of this new faith he is rather vague; but he suggests that the young Soviet people today reject both the existing religious teachings and the anti-religious propaganda and that "future generations of Russian people will rediscover Jesus."

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

## Peace Conference

*(Continued from Page 11)*

velop a good deal of muscle in that region.

"President: You rather suggest that this is one of the penalties of loquacity.

"Riddell: No one would call you loquacious. You are one of the most succinct of speakers and never waste a word.

"President (looking pleased): My father taught me to be brief and to cut down every redundancy. He was always ready in retort. Once he was calling on one of the members of his congregation. My father's horse and trap were drawn up to the curb. Another rather pompous member came up and said, 'Your horse looks very well, much better than you do.' 'Yes,' said my father, 'you see I keep my horse, but I am kept by my congregation.'"

But there is no end to the good things in this most entertaining volume. SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

V. SACKVILLE-WEST

# True-Minted Gold

**Collected Poems of V. Sackville-West. London: Hogarth Press. 10s. net. Limited Edition at 2 guineas.**

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST'S Virgilian poem, "The Land," was published in 1926. Since then it has penetrated the English-speaking world, bringing a gift of quiet, untroubled pleasure, a deep and intimate emotion similar to that roused by the reading of Cowper's "The Task," Thomson's "Seasons" and Bridges's "The Testament of Beauty." It is in the same tradition as these three poems. It shares with them the qualities of patience, quiet-heartedness, dignity and the rapture of solitude. It draws upon the same sources: English scenes, customs, bucolic faiths and habits. It has the same perfume; of soil, leaf-smoke, morning incense from English gardens, the acrid fields, plovers' cries and the westering sun.

In addition to these natural delights, the poem has a social consciousness such as we find in Hewlett's "Song of the Plough." It tells not only of nature in its passive, haunting moods, but also of its vigorous interference in the daily life and destiny of the man who makes his living on the soil, "And sees no beauty in his horny life." Like him, says Miss Sackville-West,

> . . . I see
> Only the battle between man and earth,
> The sweat, the weariness, the care, the balk;
> See earth the slave and tyrant, mutinous,
> Turning upon her tyrant and her slave,
> Yielding reluctantly her fruits, to none
> But most peremptory wooers.

Thus aware of the struggle, the poet finds perhaps her fullest inspiration in the story of man's labor; its variety, its compromise with weather, plant, mineral and beast. Her technique is perfectly adapted to her purpose. Traditional in form, its rhythms are those of the eighteenth century, its diction that of the nineteenth, its personal interpolation that of the twentieth, it is welded to a complete harmony that satisfies ear and heart, and makes the reader glad of its reminiscential values.

> In February, if the days be clear,
> The waking bee, still drowsy on the wing,
> Will guess the opening of another year
> And blunder out to seek another spring.
> Crashing through winter sunlight's pallid gold,
> His clumsiness sets catkins on the willow
> Ashake like lambs' tails in the early fold,
> Dusting with pollen all his brown and yellow,
> But where the rimy afternoon turns cold
> And undern squalls buffet the chilly fellow,
> He'll seek the hive's warm waxen welcoming
> And set about the chamber's classic mould.

Here is this masterpiece to head the volume of collected poems. It colors the whole book. Behind the variety of lyric and narrative lurks the Englishness of this modern "Georgics," so that even the most exotic of the poet's moods are textured with the clay of Kent, and genius of the Weald.

RICHARD CHURCH

**Kubla Khan** (New York: Dutton, $3) is Coleridge's poem in a new edition with 13 interpretive illustrations by John Vassos. Mr. Vassos explains in the foreword that he has tried to portray what seems to him to be Coleridge's underlying symbolic meaning, his projection of a pattern of life for which he thought he had found the key in that dream in which he composed some 200 lines "in which all the images rose up before him as things, with parallel production of the corresponding expressions, without any consciousness or sensations of effort." The illustrations are serene and expansive in their imaginative invention, attaining to powerful effects in a monochromatic scheme that makes use of many shades of tonal transition. The sense of space, of balanced design, of subtle oppositions and harmonics, of release from literalism, and of exalted decorative impulse makes these visualisations important.

# Over the Editor's Desk

HERE, EVERY WEEK, the readers of this section will have their say. It is to be expected that their remarks and comments will cover a wide range. The Australian angle on a question of world-wide interest is often very different from the Scandinavian, but they can both be brought to a focus in this column. Probably no other publication provides such an opportunity as does The Christian Science Monitor for parallel expression of viewpoints from so many corners of the earth.

This column is a standing invitation to readers of the Weekly Magazine Section to overcome the inertia of mere passivity. It is not only professional writers who have things to say worth recording. Even they, however well-informed and skilled in putting words on paper, can seldom say all that should be said on a subject. A newspaper or magazine can be greatly enriched by informal contributions from its readers, by sincere letters which really add something constructive to the subject under consideration.

The articles in this section, although authoritative, do not pretend to be infallible, nor all-inclusive. Many of them are mere springboards extending over the pool of helpful discussion. The reader who can deepen the general understanding, or enrich the public fund of information should not hesitate to do so. There is no merit in withholding.

So far, not many letters have crossed the Editor's desk. And those few naturally have not been about articles printed, as the first issue is only published today. Nevertheless, there have been a few things in the mail. There has been a letter from an editor and another letter from a publisher. How is it that editors and publishers always hear about things before anybody else?

Well, both these letters are bouquets in advance. The editor's letter is especially worthy of note. She is at the head of a publication which might be considered a competitor. That is, it is published at the same intervals, and is, generally speaking, a similar type of publication. But that does not matter to this magnanimous lady. She writes:

"Every good publication makes it harder for bad publications to live. Believing this, we should welcome every honest competitor. . . . God bless the new magazine section."

As for the publisher, he wrote to someone in the office to say that he had heard that a magazine section was impending, and that he was making himself a New Year's present of a year's subscription to the Monitor. Now that is the sort of thing that editors like to hear!

Today's front page illustration, and the pictures on page 2, are by Violet Oakley, whose work as a painter of murals has received wide recognition. Her series in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is especially well known, and her portraits of eminent delegates to the League of Nations have been reproduced in the Monitor. She is represented in many permanent collections of note.

The Marquis of Lothian, author of the leading article in this number, is a prominent member of the Liberal Party in Great Britain. As private secretary to Lloyd George in the war years, as one of the founders of the authoritative quarterly magazine The Round Table, as secretary of the Rhodes Trust, as a former Undersecretary of State for India, and in various other capacities, he has had and still enjoys exceptional opportunities for viewing world affairs from a point of vantage. He is an advisory editor of this section of the Monitor.

Peggy Scott is a British journalist whose articles, particularly on subjects of interest to women, appear in various English newspapers.

The article by Edouard Herriot is the first of several contributions by outstanding European statesmen to this section. Just as M. Herriot has explained his conception of France's place in the world, so the convictions, hopes and aspirations of other countries will be set forth by qualified spokesmen.

Regular readers of the Monitor will find familiar names attached to a number of articles in this issue. E. C. Sherburne, the art and dramatic editor, makes his headquarters in New York. Erwin D. Canham, head of the Monitor's Washington bureau, was formerly correspondent in Geneva. Demaree Bess ranges from Shanghai to Tokyo via Peiping and Mukden, seeking news. R. H. Markham now makes his headquarters in Vienna, but keeps an eye on the entire Balkan peninsula, where he has lived for years.

The book reviews and literary news which have hitherto been a feature of the Saturday issue of the Monitor have taken up their abode in this section. They continue under the discriminating supervision of L. A. Sloper.


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## . . Congress

*(Continued from Page 7)*

this reciprocity turns into tangible concessions demanded of American business, it will meet with little opposition. The first actual treaty, that with Colombia, will come before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for ratification. Though it has not been published, it seems an innocuous document, interesting chiefly because for the first time in recent history it reveals an American government seeking to evade the most-favored-nation clause.

There are other specific matters of foreign policy—some of them glorious old shrubs, some new and burgeoning plants. We might run quickly through them:

*The World Court.* Friends of coöperation and international justice should shed a tear. This ambitious and careful effort—once sponsored vigorously by both political parties in the United States—is in retirement as far as American membership goes, banished by the times and by poor strategy of its friends in past sessions.

*The Arms Embargo.* Another hopeful peace device, spiked in the last session through Far Eastern complications, is rendered highly unlikely of passage because of general fear of deviating from American neutrality, by the decline of the disarmament movement, and the difficulties of the League.

*War Debts.* Some congressmen will undoubtedly abuse President Roosevelt for accepting token payments, and virtually admitting the existence of a sharply revised war debts régime. Hard words will be broken over France's back. But nobody will suggest anything practical to do about it.

*Armaments.* Little attention will be paid in debates to the plucky remains of the disarmament movement, but the nation and the world should be attentive to the armament-building campaign which will be pressed upon Congress. Virtual collapse of the Disarmament Conference will be used as another excuse to pry larger appropriations from Congress, and that body is in a mood to strengthen the so-called "national defense." Already, in the guise of public works, the navy has had $275,000,000 for new building, while the army has taken $90,000,000 for motorization, etc. A good deal of alert criticism should be devoted to these tendencies. Unless the nation—through Congress — definitely decides that it wants to enter a new armaments race, then such a contest should not be started through the back door. Already both Britain and Japan have intensified their naval building as a result of the American program. The situation is thoroughly disquieting, and public opinion in the main is asleep.

*Philippine Independence.* This issue, presumably settled a year ago, springs out to trouble the United States politically, commercially, and in the precarious balance of Far Eastern power. The islanders have rejected the Hawes-Cutting bill, passed by Congress last year, and on Jan. 17 it lapses. We are right back where the whole wearisome debate began, and still with a thorny problem on our hands. One factor is changed greatly, however. The Filipino leaders now admit privately that unless independence is balanced by virtual free trade with the United States, it may run them. Their enthusiasm for freedom thus cools vastly. Yet the United States has solemnly promised independence. Moreover, several powerful and unscrupulous lobbies are working night and day to cut the islands off. There is little prospect of this Congress—preoccupied with grave domestic problems—opening the issue immediately. Postponement, with many unpleasant by-products, is most likely. The problem gets stickier every day, and Congress will certainly run away from it.

There it stands, this grave, gangling overgrown boy of a Congress. There it stands, between the dowager Mother of Parliaments on the Thames, and the petulant Chamber of Deputies on the Seine. There it stands. And just to stand is no mean feat in days like these, quoth Echo, poor little Echo, from Moscow and Berlin and Rome.

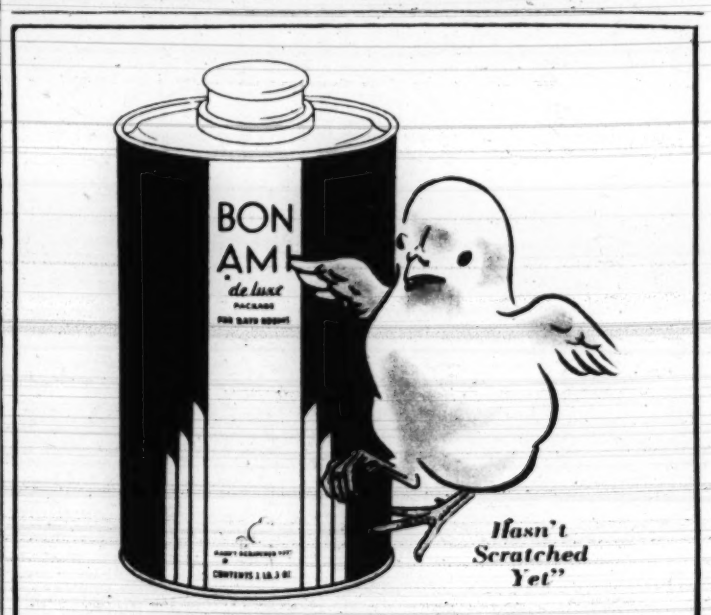
## Forthcoming Articles

Hector C. Bywater, British expert on problems of naval disarmament, scans the prospects for revision of the Washington and London naval treaties. He is a member of the staff of the London Daily Telegraph.

Walt Disney, "father" of Mickey Mouse and the Three Little Pigs, describes the world-wide mission of his ingenious film figures and their campaign against discouragement.

Quincy Wright, professor of international law in the University of Chicago, discusses the question of whether the Middle West is more isolationist than other sections of the United States.

Professor Gustav Cassel, Swedish economist, gets to the bottom of this gold business and talks about the way out of the present currency maze.

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## . . Herriot

(Continued from Page 5)

institutions. The Ukraine, White Russia and the Asiatic Republics have taken advantage of this change in policy. In spite of incontestable errors, and of lack of equipment, the Soviet Republic will soon have three enormous districts, Ukraine, Oural and Siberia, thoroughly organized industrially.

My opinion has not changed in regard to the United States. I am still of the belief that the debt question should be settled amicably. In December, 1932, I did not hesitate to sacrifice my Cabinet on the altar of this policy. We should like to see the Lausanne agreement completed by a decisive revision of the debt accords, which, in all good faith, are no longer applicable. But the solution of this question, which I believe is indispensable to the peace of the world, should be sought by a mutual effort of understanding and friendship.

* * *

A close coöperation between the three important democracies, the United States, England and France, is the only base upon which world peace can be built.

Although very greatly occupied with the gravest of all the problems, that of peace, France has reached a point where it is necessary for her to put her financial and economic houses in order. At the time of writing these lines, we are still uncertain about the issue concerning the first of these two questions. Since the Democratic Party took over the reins of government in June, 1932, it has reduced the budget deficit by 10 billion francs. At least six more billions must be found. One can easily see even now that the task is going to be a very difficult one. The French democrats will not flinch, nor will the downfall of a Cabinet shake their determination, inspired as it is by patriotism.

Personally, I am more troubled about France's economic situation than her financial situation. Let us compare the figures in money and tonnage for our exports and imports during the first 10 months of 1933 with those of 1932 for the same period. During the first 10 months of 1933, our imports amounted to 23,837,000,000 francs for about 40 million tons, as against 24,528,000,000 francs for about 37 million tons for the same period in 1932. Our imports diminished to the extent of 691,000,000 francs, with an increase in tonnage of about one million tons. Our exports for 1933 amounted to 15,134,000,000 francs for 20,800,000 tons, as against 16,269,000,000 francs for 19,500,000 tons, for 1932.

Inasmuch as our imports did not drop in the same proportion as our exports, our trade balance has greatly suffered. The difference between our imports and exports for 1933 was 8,703,000,000 francs, and for 1932 it was 8,259,000,000 francs. This situation cannot continue without becoming a very grave danger to our country. We mean to remedy it.

We have reached the end of our survey of France's situation today. We hope that what we have written will strike you as being loyal and sincere. The whole thought can be concisely expressed in these words: We wish to safeguard the strength, the soundness, and the security of France without losing the respect and if possible the friendship of all nations.

## . . Japan

(Continued from Page 9)

out in time an orderly government for themselves. The Japanese have believed for a long time and believe more strongly today than ever before that the Chinese lack the powers of political and industrial organization necessary to evolve good government and adequate living conditions for themselves without much more vigorous outside assistance than they have yet been willing to accept.

But two individuals who respect each other and themselves do not come to blows over a difference of opinion, and there is even less reason why two nations should do so. The writer has endeavored to show that through a variety of circumstances the conflict between Japanese and American policies in China—which is actually a mere difference of opinion over the ability of the Chinese to govern themselves—has been magnified in Japanese popular thought out of all proportion to its importance. The impression thus implanted in Japanese minds seems to be more dangerous than any actual conflict of policy. In such a mood, nations as well as individuals sometimes take unconsidered action, with disastrous consequences.

It is idle to deny that self-interest has played a large part in shaping Japan's present policy regarding China. The guardianship of which Japanese leaders speak would mean the realization of a dream which those leaders have held and imparted to the Japanese people since the war of 1895.

However that may be, it is clear that the Japanese have settled upon a definite policy, which has been made much more definite during the last two years, and mere words will no longer deflect them from their purpose. An American authority has pointed out that for 33 years the United States has supported the integrity-of-China policy by words alone, never by deeds.

The Japanese have proved during the last two years, and are likely to prove again in the near future, that they are prepared to back their policy with deeds. The writer believes that most Japanese have convinced themselves, at least, that their policy will serve the best interests, not only of their own country but of China.

Do Americans have the same conviction concerning the rightness of their own policy in China, and have American leaders obtained the same almost universal popular support for their policy? If that is true, the conflicting opinions can hardly be harmonized. But if it is not true, it is difficult to see that any good purpose is served by half-hearted and irritating attempts to interfere with the determined policy of an aggressive nation like Japan.

Such attempts permit Japanese military and ultra-nationalist leaders to magnify fears among their own people that the United States is challenging their predominance in Eastern Asia. In the end, such attempts alienate not only the Japanese, but also the Chinese, who are led to expect support which they do not get.

### *'Afrikaans' No Language*

Many students hoping to gain entrance to Oxford University have now to learn another language. They thought that Afrikaans was a language and intended to take examinations in it. But the university authorities recently decided that it was not a language. Even though other British universities, including Cambridge, have recognized Afrikaans, Oxford authorities declared that it was not to be included among the languages which allow students to pass the entrance examination.

### *Telephone Changes*

Kaunas, capital of Lithuania, and Klaipeda, the principal port, are to have their present telephone systems with manual exchanges supplanted by the Strowger automatic system, under a contract given to a Liverpool firm.

## . . Children

(Continued from Page 3)

Her cousins are keen on gardening also, which is natural, as "there is nothing the Princess Royal does not know about flowers," according to the old gardener at Harewood. The boys have built themselves a hut in the grounds at Harewood, of branches of trees and bracken which they dragged from the woods at the side of the lake. This is the haunt during the holidays of two redskin braves whose warwhoop is often heard in the Park. They even have a "canoe" on the lake in the shape of a rowing skiff.

Viscount Lascelles plays a good game of soccer and, like the King his grandfather, is a good shot—although only with a miniature rifle. Both the boys now are in school at Cockfosters, but have been entered for Eton, where their father was educated.

"Lilliebet" is being educated at home, and although she is not yet 8 years old, she has been having lessons for some years. The Duchess taught her to read, and she is able to read anything to herself. She is now learning French, Literature, History and Geography.

The Princess has a Scottish governess, but even before her coming, she loved all things Scottish. When she is staying with the King and Queen, and the King's Piper, who plays every morning at 8 o'clock outside the King's window, pipes up, a little hand taps on the nursery window to greet him. Whenever she can get out to dance along beside the Piper while he plays the bagpipes, Princess Elizabeth is perfectly happy. She is eager to learn the Scottish reels and dances which the Piper has taught all the Royal Family. One of her great interests is in collecting the tartans of the Scottish clans, and she often brings a bit of plaid to the Piper for him to identify.

She wears the kilt herself in Scotland, and there is never a cap on the golden curls. She is often seen in Forfar with Lady Strathmore, for she loves shopping. She loves everything other little girls love—and shows it—and that is why her photograph is in every cottage home all over the Empire.

### *Verbose Legislature*

Last year was the most voluble in the history of the present Isle of Man Legislature, according to the printed verbatim reports of the debates which cover 834 pages, an increase of 78 pages over the previous year.

It was in the 1928-29 session, however, the last of the previous House, that the record was established for verbosity, and a volume of 1204 pages was required to cover the debates of the session. The present is the last session for the existing House of Keys.

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